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Carter at Midterm: Inflation and Arms Are the Top Issues

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (NYT) — President Carter thinks he may have misjudged the powers of his office in his first two years in the White House — being overly cautious and even timid, he says — but he is still satisfied with the results and plans to concentrate for the next two years on controlling inflation at home and the nuclear arms race abroad.

In a midterm interview with The New York Times, Mr. Carter said he was "more at ease" with the presidency now, and more aware of its powers and limitations.

"I doubt," he said, "that I would have had the temerity to call a Camp David conference a year ago. I think it would have been inconceivable a year ago for me to have vetoed a public works bill and expect to be sustained, or to veto a defense authorization bill and expect to be sustained."

The interview was held in the Oval Office on Oct. 12, just before the end of the 95th Congress. Looking to the future, Mr. Carter made the following points:

• "In international affairs, I would say the conclusion of the SALT agreement and the ratification of it by the Congress would be my main concern. I think the recent proposal that we have given to the Soviets is one that they can accept, and it is one that protects our interests and gives me a fighting chance to have it approved by the Congress. There is a limit to how far we can go. I think we have gone far enough."

• Although he will do everything possible within the law to combat inflation, "I don't have the authority, or the desire, to have mandatory wage and price controls."

• He will have a "very tight budget" in the fiscal year 1980. It was critical, he suggested, for the president and Congress to set an example of fiscal responsibility.

• "We have presented to the Congress about all the major legislation that I described during the campaign. I have tried to finish that the first two years. The only remaining domestic issue that hasn't been defined adequately and presented to the Congress is on national health programs."

• And I think we will be ready to go with that package soon."

• He said the American people would pass judgment on all this in the elections, and on this point he expressed some concern. In 1960, two-thirds of the eligible voters cast their ballots. "Now," the president said,

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Farm Products Still a Problem

Greece, EEC Make Progress on Terms

BRUSSELS, Nov. 6 (AP) — Greece and ministerial representatives of the Common Market today agreed on the remaining details of Greece's future representation in the Community institutions, and officials were hopeful that all provisions for Greek membership in the Community would be settled by the end of the year.

"I hope that by the end of the year we will be able to solve all our problems, although there are some awkward elements," Greek Foreign Minister George Rallis told a news conference after a 90-minute meeting with Common Market delegates led by West German Minister State Klaus von Dohnanyi.

Mr. Rallis said that the Greek minister for Common Market relations, indicated that Athens still disagreed with the latest proposals in the community for Greek agriculture.

The Common Market Commission proposed on Oct. 25 that Greece, which is expected to become a full community member by Jan. 1, 1981, should wait an extra five years for free trade with the community in 65 percent of its agricultural products, and seven years for free trade in meat, milk, olive oil and fats.

Same as Belgium

Mr. Kontogeorgis told the news conference: "We believe that a five-year maximum period could cover all the needs for transition of our agriculture to all community needs."

Mr. von Dohnanyi said the min-

istry. He warned of skyrocketing energy prices, power shortages and unemployment if the plant were abandoned.

But a slim majority of 50.5 percent of the electorate was swayed by the vigorous campaign waged by an anti-nuclear faction that included Mr. Kreisky's son, Peter, and Nobel laureate Konrad Lorenz.

The anti-nuclear group warned that Zwentendorf was a known earthquake danger zone and that even the government scientists were unwilling to vouch for the plant's safety.

Mr. Kreisky said that he had received thousands of telephone calls and letters from farmers and workers beseeching him to stay in office. "I must take the sentiments of these people into consideration, but the decision is up to me," Mr. Kreisky said.

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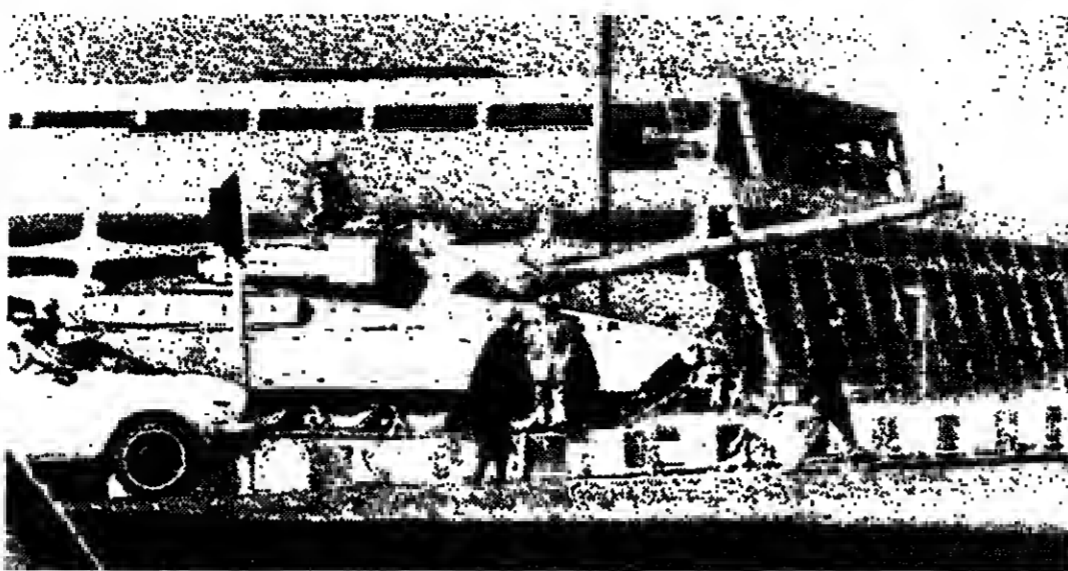
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A tank stands guard on a main thoroughfare of Tehran yesterday in the wake of a day of rioting.

Exiled Leader Calls Monarch 'Traitor'

Khomeini Urges Disobedience to Shah

By Joseph Fitchett

PONTCHARTRAIN, France, Nov. 6 (HTT) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, exiled leader of Iran's Moslem opposition, called on the armed forces today to disobey orders from the "traitor" Shah of Iran and warned of armed resistance unless the current strikes and protest demonstrations succeed in ending the monarchy.

Interviewed shortly after the announcement of Iran's military government, Ayatollah Khomeini, 78, was uncompromising in his refusal to consider negotiating with the Shah's regime.

Moving close to a call for civil war in Iran, he said, "I hope the time has not yet come for the people to take up arms." But he threatened to reconsider his attitude unless "the army comes to its senses" by recognizing that "only the formation of an Islamic republic can end the confrontation in Iran."

He asserted that the Shah's government recently had begun to experience "difficulties" in the army ranks, saying that troops were reluctant to continue crushing the opposition.

Uncompromising Stand

Stating his conviction that the military regime would be "unable to end the impasse in Iran," Ayatollah Khomeini sounded unwilling to agree to any solution short of his demand that the Shah step down.

Interviewed in a bungalow that has become his temporary headquarters here, near Versailles, Ayatollah Khomeini answered written questions, then spoke through an interpreter to answer others.

While reporters thronged outside, he saw visitors in a small room furnished only with mats and carpets. He sat cross-legged, leaning against a wall, but earlier joined a score of associates in outdoor prayers, standing and then kneeling on a plastic sheet.

Mystery Raiders

Kill 25 Civilians

In N. Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 6 (AP) — Twenty-five black civilians have been shot dead by unknown assailants in the north of Rhodesia in one of the worst massacres of the six-year-old war, the military reported today.

The military communiqué did not say where the victims died, but hinted that nationalist guerrillas were responsible. It said a security force patrol heard prolonged bursts of automatic small-arms fire in the northern operational area Saturday night.

The next morning 25 bodies were found, it said. The whole area where the killings took place had been cleared completely of empty cartridge cases, but investigations indicate that Communist weapons were used.

The largest mass slaying of the war reported so far was the death of 52 civilians and a guerrilla killed in crossfire last May when government troops fired into a farm laborers' compound where guerrillas were holding a rally.



Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini

Occasionally darting sharp glances at questioners from beneath thick black eyebrows and a black turban, the white-bearded man outlined the views that have made him recognized as the most intransigent opposition figure and a rallying point for the diverse dissident currents inside Iran.

Among the points touched on by Ayatollah Khomeini in the interview were:

• The United States, with its thousands of military advisers in Iran, will "take any measures to maintain this regime" of the Shah, he said. Ayatollah Khomeini, who strongly opposes foreign influence in Iran, accused the new Iranian military government of being "under American control."

He said the Carter administration and previous U.S. governments had acted in Iran solely in the U.S. interest, creating a master-servant relationship between the two governments. "Until a healthy basis of mutual respect replaces it, we will have a negative attitude to the U.S.," he said.

• The Iranian opposition can still be controlled in Tehran and throughout the country, he said, apparently referring to the messages of guidance he sends into Iran.

When he declined to answer a question about his relations with other Iranian political figures, an aide explained that his Moslem movement was "the only opposition force with any weight inside Iran" and that Ayatollah Khomeini was reluctant to have contacts with politicians who he suspected might compromise with the Shah.

The Iranian National Front, an opposition group, was reported by the French radio as saying it would refuse to cooperate with the new Iranian government and endorsing

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Military Rules Iran To Quell Rebellion

Curtailed Role Seen for Shah In New Regime

By William Claiborne

TEHRAN, Nov. 6 (WP) — Iran's parliament was dissolved today as a military regime took control of the government and imposed severe measures to put down a growing insurrection against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Installed as premier was Army Gen. Gholam Reza Azhari, chief of staff of the armed forces, who received his command training at the U.S. Army General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

He replaced Jaafar Sharif-Emami, who had succeeded Jamsid Amouzegar in August.

The Shah, who will continue to reign as monarch but play an apparently curtailed role in governing Iran, promised to form a national unity government and hold free elections "after order is restored." If they are held, the elections could result in a constitutional monarchy, limiting the Shah's power.

The Shah said that he has appointed a "caretaker" government and had accepted the Cabinet's resignation "to avoid the collapse of the economy and to bring about peace." He said that the alternative was the "disintegration of the country."

Excesses Acknowledged

Surprisingly, the Shah seemed to concede that political excesses had occurred during his firm rule of Iran, and acknowledged that they could occur again.

"I am aware of the possibility that past mistakes and oppressions will be repeated, when some people might feel in the name of national reform," that the unholy alliance of financial and political corruption may be repeated.

"But I promise that past mistakes, oppression and corruption won't be repeated. Also, mistakes will be remedied," the Shah said.

While the constitution of Iran requires that 90 days after the dissolution of a government new elections be held, the Shah said that the elections will be held only after order has been restored. Until then, he said, "the maintenance of law and order is the main responsibility of the imperial armed forces."



Gen. Gholam Reza Azhari

The Shah also made a conciliatory gesture toward Moslem leaders, calling upon "leaders of Islam and especially Shiites to try to help by inviting people to keep calm to preserve this, the only country which is Shiite."

Government officials went to great lengths to dispel the notion that the army had staged a coup, and the appearance of several civilians in the Cabinet appeared to be an attempt to demonstrate that the Shah had engineered the installation of the new government. But nine of the 12 ministerial portfolios were filled by generals.

Order Is Restored

The army swept through Tehran with tanks and soldiers and quickly restored order in areas where rampaging youths had created chaos with a wave of arson and looting during the last two days.

The streets were deserted today and, in the few instances where protesters attempted to demonstrate,

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As International Surplus Evaporates

Iran Cutback Raises World Oil Prices

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT) —

The surplus of petroleum that has dogged the world's oil companies for the last year and a half, holding prices down, has evaporated in the wake of the political turmoil in Iran.

Exports from that country, a major Middle East producer, plummeted last week to an average of less than 1 million barrels a day, according to spokesmen for the big oil companies that buy most of Iran's oil and resell it in Europe, the United States and Japan.

The sudden disappearance of Iranian oil from the world market has put heavy upward pressure on the price of all oil. During the weekend, traders were reporting premiums of about \$1 a barrel on the spot market.

Before last week's disturbances, Iranian oil exports had been averaging nearly 5 million barrels a day, or roughly 10 percent of world oil production and about 15 percent of all the oil moved by sea in international trade.

The developments in Iran have come in the midst of a rush by oil companies to stockpile petroleum in anticipation of a January price increase.

The companies tend to buy heavily before each price meeting of the

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. And because most experts are convinced that an increase is inevitable, when the cartel's delegates meet in Abu Dhabi next month, the companies were building their inventories even faster than they usually do.

The combination of stockpiling

in anticipation of a price increase and the sharp cutback in Iranian exports has turned a very soft world oil market into a very tight one.

A spokesman for the Exxon Corp. said: "Our people are not overly concerned at the moment."

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In First Joint Venture

U.S. Offers to Help China Develop Energy Reserves

TOKYO, Nov. 6 (UPI) — The

United States has offered to help China develop its energy reserves. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said today. It would be the first joint economic venture between the countries since the 1949 Communist revolution.

The United States would help dig coal mines, design an atom smelter and build a huge dam on the Yangtze, he said.

Mr. Schlesinger, who arrived yesterday from Peking, said that China and the United States had agreed to hold talks on cooperation in five energy-related areas: digging

coal mines, hydroelectric power, renewable energy, oil and gas and high-energy physics.

He said that an exchange of missions of coal-mining experts will be carried out "as soon as possible," and that talks on other aspects of the program will be begun early next year.

"As a result of our discussions, a substantial agenda for cooperation between our two countries has been established," Mr. Schlesinger said.

"This visit to China was a manifestation of an important step in the improvement of Chinese-American relations. We achieved a clear understanding on mutual questions in the energy field. We identified energy projects of mutual benefit to both countries."

Mike Mansfield, the U.S. ambassador to Japan, predicted on Oct. 16 that the world's next big oil reserve would be found off the coast of east Asia, much of it in Chinese waters. Scientists expect that China has reserves of 30 billion barrels, or as much oil as all the proven reserves of the United States.

Mr. Mansfield also disclosed that five U.S. oil companies — Union, Exxon, Phillips, Gulf and Pennzoil — have sent missions to Peking seeking a U.S. role in developing the reserves.

The Chinese so far have favored Japan as a partner in offshore oil-drilling ventures, although Japanese oil industry sources say that in deep-water drilling U.S. technology is superior and probably will be necessary.

Mr. Schlesinger said that the Chinese would continue discussions with the U.S. oil companies on their possible role in developing China's offshore oil resources. There will be exchanges of oil and gas experts, but no dates for the exchanges were determined.

Accompanying Mr. Schlesinger to China were 25 scientists and Energy Department officials and 10 U.S. reporters.

He said that the Chinese are interested in U.S. help in developing surface coal mines, with a projected output of 20 million tons a year. Mr. Schlesinger said that U.S. in-

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Russians Say They Seek U.S. Partnership on Global Issues

Kremlin Officials Express Desire for Cooperation to Avert Conflicts

By Don Oberdorfer

MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (WP) — The Soviet Union, on the threshold of a new phase of relations with the United States, is seeking active superpower collaboration to manage international problems and head off potential clashes.

A desire for closer cooperation with Washington was a major theme of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's recent meeting with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, and was reiterated by several senior Communist Party and government officials in interviews.

The expression of hope coincided with a mild but definite upswing in U.S.-Soviet relations and the promise of much more important gains if the two nations, as expected, sign a new treaty within the next few months limiting strategic offensive arms.

The upturn comes after a spring and summer of deepening tension and bitter rhetoric over Soviet activities in Africa and dissident trials in Moscow. Soviet sources say that Moscow's leadership was very close in early summer to unspecified "major decisions" that could have increased tension, spurring a jump in arms spending on both sides and in-

creasing the likelihood of superpower confrontations over conflicts in peripheral areas.

Brezhnev Stressed Cooperation

According to informed U.S. officials, Mr. Brezhnev, at the Kremlin meeting two weeks ago, strongly emphasized to Mr. Vance that the world's two most powerful nations must find ways to work together more closely.

Mr. Brezhnev's message was underscored by a related concern — China and the West's future policy toward it.

Valentin Falin, a senior staff official of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, supplied some of the details in an interview at party headquarters. Under large portraits of Marx and Lenin in a modern office with seven white telephones and a polished conference table, Mr. Falin called for "increasing spheres of cooperation" and "a definite degree of consistency in relations between Moscow and Washington."

Mr. Falin was an architect of Moscow-Bonn relations as the

first Soviet ambassador to West Germany and is deputy director of the Central Committee's Department of International Information, responsible for disseminating the party position on foreign affairs. Because the central committee, under its ruling Politburo, "guides" the Soviet government, its pronouncements are authoritative.

Mr. Falin spoke of the need for the United States and the Soviet Union to address together "a whole complex of problems in different spheres where their interests coincide." He declared that, despite previous problems, "there is no final necessity of confronting one another" in local conflicts, provided the vital interests of the inhabitants are taken into consideration. Surprisingly, he cited as evidence two areas of intermittent U.S.-Soviet conflict, Angola and the Middle East.

Kissinger Deal Alleged

On Angola, Mr. Falin maintained that former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had forged a "mutual understanding" with

Moscow that called for "a joint solution" of the problem of decolonization there. He said that this plan, involving a coalition government of three competing African factions, fell apart and the fighting occurred when the CIA began covertly supporting one of the factions shortly before the new government was ready.

(No U.S.-Soviet agreement on Angola was reported at the time, late 1974 and early 1975, when the transitional government of all parties was being established. Mr. Kissinger was out of Washington and unavailable for comment on the Soviet account. William Hyland, an associate of Mr. Kissinger and a former National Security Council aide, said that he knew of no discussion with the Russians or understanding about Angola during that period.)

On the Middle East, Mr. Falin criticized the United States for abandoning the joint aim of a comprehensive Arab-Israeli settlement, endorsed in UN actions and in the U.S.-Soviet joint statement of October of last year, in favor of a separate Egyptian-Is-

raeli peace treaty without a settlement of the Palestinian problem.

"What would be the reaction of the United States if we changed places, if the [Egyptian-Israeli] conference took place not in Camp David but in Zagreb, 60 miles from Moscow? And if one of the parties would state that the main thing which combined all three parties would be anti-Americanism?" Mr. Falin asked.

Long-Term Pessimism

While conceding that the Camp David results reduce the possibility of any Egyptian-Israeli military clash and therefore "may not look that grave" over the next several years, he added, "if we try to look ahead for several decades, I don't think we can be very optimistic."

He said that "a wide conflict" between Israel and Arab states is likely to continue, complicated by more acute disputes among the Arabs.

"I couldn't personally guarantee that some of the Arabs who feel deprived by Camp David wouldn't get the intention to take revenge, to restore the rights of

which they have been deprived," Mr. Falin said. This remark was echoed by other Soviet officials who referred to the desperation of disadvantaged Arab parties as the ultimate danger of a bilateral deal between Egypt and Israel.

Veteran observers among the Western diplomatic corps in Moscow report a growing Soviet belief in recent years that it has both the right and the strength to exert its influence on major world problems. The frustration at being left out or deliberately cut out of a place in the international game, under these circumstances, may underlie the appeals for closer cooperation with the United States.

In an operation that began a year ago this month, the Russians mounted an airlift of Cuban troops and Soviet equipment to Ethiopia, projecting military power to faraway shores in a manner that sent shock waves through Washington and many other capitals. More recently, the Soviet Union mounted a less ambitious airlift and seafair around the rim of China to aid their Vietnamese allies, who are embroiled in a war with Cambodia and an increasingly bitter dispute with Peking.

Despite this and other displays

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For Automatic Effect After Israel Pact.

Arabs Agree on Anti-Egypt Sanctions

By Jonathan C. Randal

BAGHDAD, Nov. 6 (WP) — The Arab summit conference last night secretly ordered relatively innocuous sanctions against Egypt. To take immediate effect if President Anwar Sadat signs a separate peace with Israel.

Together with a \$3.5 billion war chest for front-line Arabs now facing Israel alone because of Egypt's defection, the sanctions amount to a political boycott. They are a compromise between moderates and radicals at the 31-member Arab

summit which ended its four-day session late last night.

Conference sources said that the following decisions would take effect automatically upon signature of an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty:

- Suspension of Egypt's membership in the Arab League, and termination of Arab League meetings in Cairo.
- Transfer of Arab League headquarters from Cairo to an as yet undetermined country. Rumored as front-runners were Kuwait and Tunisia.
- Boycott of Egyptian compa-

nies dealing with Israel, along the same lines as the long-standing Arab League boycott of non-Arab firms trading with the Jewish state.

[The Arab League will hold no more formal meetings in Cairo because of Mr. Sadat's plans for peace with Israel, the league's secretary-general, Mahmoud Riad, announced in Cairo today on return from the Baghdad summit.]

[Wire dispatches also quoted Mr. Riad as saying that when the peace treaty was signed, Arab foreign ministers would meet in Baghdad to discuss moving the Arab League headquarters out of Cairo. "The Arabs have decided that it would not be logical to keep the league headquarters in Egypt, where there will be an Israeli Embassy," he said.] Automatic Application

The decision on automatic application represented a victory for the radicals. Throughout the summit and the foreign ministers' conference earlier in the week, the moderates, led by oil giant Saudi Arabia, had sought to avoid any automatic sanctions.

They had argued that only if and when Mr. Sadat actually signed a separate peace would there be need even to consider punitive steps.

The moderates even insisted on sending a last-ditch mission to Cairo Saturday to dissuade Mr. Sadat from signing. Much to the radicals' delight, the Egyptian leader bluntly refused to receive the emissaries, apparently because the Saudis had neglected to clear the move with Cairo beforehand.

Radical Demands

Still, the moderates successfully resisted radical demands to break off diplomatic relations with Cairo. Nor was there any mention of decisions that the radicals had suggested the conference would adopt. For example, they had hinted that Saudi Arabia was considering cutting off the estimated \$1 billion to \$2 billion in annual grants that help keep Egypt's faltering economy from collapse.

Despite Saudi reservations about Mr. Sadat's separate peace policy, the rulers in Riyadh have even greater fear of the kind of radical regime that might replace him.

Moreover, radical sources conceded that the conference did not discuss the dispatch of Iraqi troops to Syria, which alone could help fill the military breach left by Egypt's defection.

Palestinian Rights

The only publicly announced decisions concerned by now pro forma condemnation of the Camp David agreements, reiteration of Palestinian rights to self-determination and a homeland, and a call to hold yearly summit meetings in November.

The final communiqué again called on Egypt not to sign a peace treaty with Israel, and asked it to return to Arab ranks.

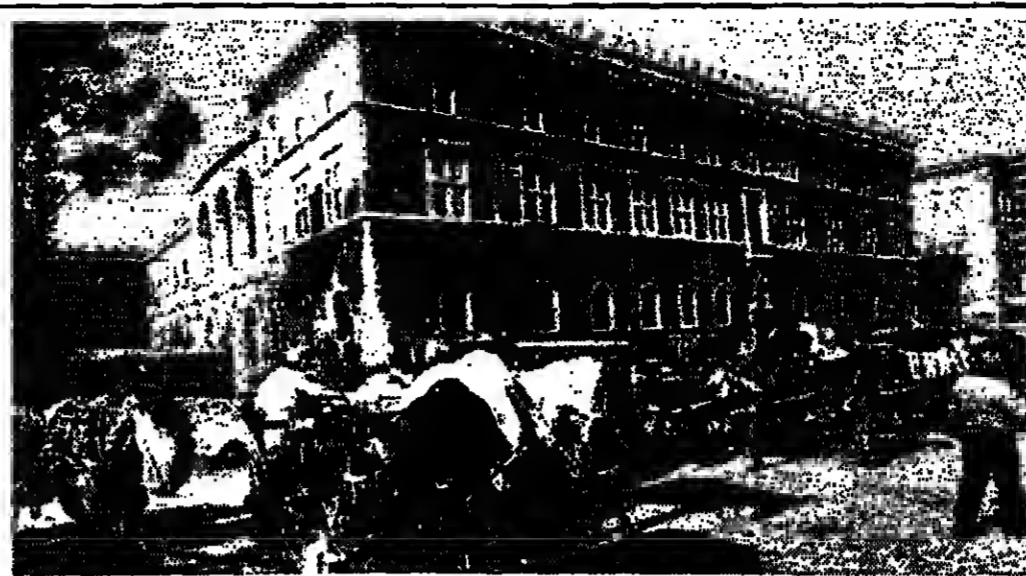
The Iraqi foreign minister, Sadoun Hammadi, hailed the summit's "full success" and said it showed that "the Arab world could agree on a united stand to face the situation after Camp David."

Neither the breakdown of the \$3.5 billion war chest nor its intended duration was made known.

Earmarked for Syria

More than \$2 billion was expected to be earmarked for Syria, with Jordan receiving something around \$800 million and the Palestine Liberation Organization considerably less than half that figure. In addition, Jordan, the PLO and donor countries among the oil states would administer a special fund for the Israeli-occupied Arab territories of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Finally, a foreign ministers' conference to discuss Lebanon's reconstruction problems is to meet within three months, conference sources said.



PROTEST STRIKE — Carriage drivers line up cabs in Rome's Piazza Venezia yesterday in protest strike against law barring them from several picturesque side streets and squares. The 79 drivers fear the law will cut into their trade, increasingly reliant on summer tourists.

Russians Say They Seek a Partnership

(Continued from Page 1)

regime, which took power with Soviet-Cuban aid, has undertaken a rapprochement with anti-Communist and Western-supported Zaire in a move sponsored by the West. Soviet sources here described Angola's decision as its own.

Moscow's crowning frustration has been China's unprecedented

bid for alliances with anti-Soviet nations and movements throughout the world, and political, economic and even military supply connections both east and west of the Soviet land mass. Peking has undertaken this large-scale political initiative despite the presence of an estimated 44 Soviet divisions and overwhelming nuclear military might along the Chinese-Soviet border.

Soviet disappointment at being unable to translate military strength into political power or even political deference has been especially sharp because only five years ago it appeared that the problem was solved. In the early decade of 1972-74, the United States reversed its long-standing policy of isolating the Soviet Union and, for a time, granted the recognition and role Moscow had long desired, including three summit conferences with U.S. presidents and the unparalleled Kissinger-era intimacies of secret meetings and messages.

In calling for a resumption of special superpower relationships, the Russians made it clear that they are not prepared to give up their allegiance to Communist parties and liberation movements. And, while saying it is not a grand design or necessary pattern for repetition, they would not foreclose the use of Cuban troops and Soviet airforce and supplies in new situations if conditions require.

Nevertheless, the suggestion was made that, despite differences of ideology and national interest, there is room in many cases for "mutual understanding" between the United States and the Soviet Union that could minimize or prevent dangerous clashes.

Mr. Falin and Georgi Arbatov, director of the Institute of United States and Canada Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and adviser on U.S. affairs to Mr. Brezhnev, stressed the need to deal effectively with the potentially explosive racial problems of southern Africa, where the United States and the Soviet Union are committed to achieving majority rule.

The principal Soviet hope for rapid improvement in relations with the United States rests on the possibility that a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty will open the way to political as well as military understanding. An arms treaty is "not irrelevant in terms of hardware, but of more importance, if you don't do it, I don't know when or where we will pick up" the relationship again, said Mr. Arbatov.

In view of the fundamental differences, Mr. Arbatov said, he would be satisfied with "positive trends" in U.S.-Soviet affairs and did not look for "an idyllic relationship." Even a limited accord, he said, would be long way from the bad blood of mid-June when the Kremlin charged that the Carter administration was deliberately worsening U.S.-Soviet relations and warned that the policies being followed posed "serious dangers" to the United States and world peace.

Rejects Leadership Role

Discussing any transition of power, Ayatollah Khomeini said he would "guide" Iran in forming an Islamic republic, but "would not lead it" himself.

He said Iran would continue selling Iranian oil and gas to the West and continue importing technology from industrial countries, but "we will retain the right to make our own decisions, and not be dictated to" about the economy's direction.

Denying that this more moderate tone was simply a tactical shift, a U.S.-educated aide said Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic republic "would be just as realistic as any other government, only more honest."

Rejecting any existing model of an Islamic state, Ayatollah Khomeini indicated dissatisfaction with all the current Arab governments — including Saudi Arabia and Libya — and other Muslim countries like neighboring Pakistan and Turkey, an aide stated. "In none of these countries is the leader living simply and close enough to the people to listen to criticism," the aide explained.

The emphasis on honesty is a recurrent theme in conversations here among the four Western-educated aides and a score of mullahs, students and well-wishers who surround Ayatollah Khomeini, his wife, son and grandson. The simplicity of their condition is often pointed out here as a contrast to the pomp of the shah's regime.

Austerity characterized Ayatollah Khomeini's existence in exile in Iraq for 15 years until he was expelled last month, apparently because of Iranian pressure and Iraqi Shiite Muslim minority.

In France, where officials say Iran has raised no objections to his presence, Ayatollah Khomeini has continued the intransigence that has earned him his present popularity as the spiritual leader of Iran's Shiite Muslim population.

U.S. Offers Energy Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

terests might help dig the mines, build coal-preparation plants and help the Chinese manufacture coal-mining machinery.

The Chinese also discussed U.S. technical help in building a dam on the upper Yangtze, which ultimately would have an electric power capacity of 25,000 megawatts to 35,000 megawatts.

U.S. help with the dam would include site investigation, foundation design, and training in construction of hydroelectric plants and power-transmission systems.

Mr. Schlesinger said that Chinese officials will go to Washington for talks with the Energy Department, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Interior Department and the Bureau of Reclamation.

China, U.S. Discuss Machinery

PEKING, Nov. 6 (UPI) — A mission headed by U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland today began discussions with Chinese officials on importing U.S. farm machinery and chemicals.

The mission discussed purchases of pork and poultry production plants, breeding livestock, fertilizer and agriculture-related chemicals, help in organizing a crop-reporting system and development of a nationwide agriculture education system.

Make it Mackinlay's

The Five Generations Scotch

MANILA HILTON

TAIPEI HILTON

HONG KONG HILTON

TOKYO HILTON

JAKARTA HILTON

As Fighting Reportedly Continues

Tanzania Hints Decision To End Amin Presidency

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Nov. 6 (AP) — Tanzania is determined to end President Idi Amin's rule in Uganda, the Tanzanian government newspaper the Daily News said today.

The English-language paper said in an editorial that Uganda's invasion of Tanzania territory "must be the last of Amin's mad actions."

Tanzania and Uganda went to war last week after Ugandan troops invaded northwestern Tanzania and annexed 710 square miles of territory. Fighting reportedly continues on the border.

The Daily News said: "Up until last Monday, the people of this country were willing to suffer the idiot as a neighbor whose utterances and actions were detested, but whose fate would be decided by the people of Uganda themselves."

"That he has ordered his troops to kill our people and occupy part of our territory makes it necessary for us to deal with him in a manner that will put an end to this sad story."

Mention of Obote

The editorial was the first indication that the Tanzanian government may be planning to do more than drive Ugandan troops from the Tanzanian territory they have occupied.

It follows mention of former Ugandan President Milton Obote in the Tanzanian government for the first time in seven years.

Obote was overthrown by M. Amin in a military coup in 1972 and now lives in exile here, reportedly to be a close friend of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

Mr. Obote's presence here, widely known, but until the last days was never officially mentioned. Observers here believe he is still waiting for a chance to return to power.

Radio Uganda, monitoring Nairobi, Kenya, said that Uganda was ready to begin negotiations immediately to end the Ugandan-Tanzanian conflict.

It also said that Marshall had received a "very encouraging message" from President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union, which is a major supplier of arms to the Ugandan regime.

Kenya's news agency said the message showed clearly that the Soviet Union wanted peace in the region.

Kenyan President Daniel Moi appealed again today to da to withdraw its forces from zania and allow the 49-nation organization of African Union to find a solution to the crisis.

Kenya news agency said he spoke by telephone with M. Amin.

'Hostile' Western Press

PARIS, Nov. 6 (UPI) — Uganda charged today that Western journalists write "deliberate untruths" and exaggerations about African countries.

E.L. Sendaula, the Ugandan delegate, urged UNESCO member nations to pass a draft declaration supporting government control of news media and not be swayed by "unprincipled opposition from selfish and ill-intentioned quarters, no matter how influential."

Speaking at the general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Mr. Sendaula said:

"Some countries have had to contend with the adverse publicity of a hostile press as my own has. Sophisticated communications media have given some developed countries the advantage to tell deliberate untruths, distort and exaggerate events so as to evoke universal hatred against their less-endowed adversaries."

Apparently referring to the United States, he said, "Some exaggerate isolated incidents so as to gain recognition for their unholy crusade against violations of human rights. . . . [They] flourish on the ability to control mass media and oppose the draft declaration under the guise of freedom of expression."

Canada proposed today that the current general conference should consider a controversial draft declaration sanctioning government control of news media until its 1980 conference. John Roberts, Canadian secretary of state, told delegates that nations with a free press could not accept the declaration because "journalists will be little disposed to accept our teaching them how they should work, or preaching at them."

Unesco was headed for a new controversy today because of reports that its director had withheld a document clearing Israel of damaging Arab claims.

The controversy was expected to erupt into the open this week with the Israeli delegation reportedly determined to raise the issue of the missing paper at Unesco's general conference.

The dispute stems from reports that director Amadou Mahtar Mbow has decided to submit to the general conference papers drafted by only four of five members sent to Israel to investigate the Arab accusations.

Conference sources said the Senegalese head of the 144-nation organization decided not to make public the fifth report, drafted by an expert on Middle East cultural

Sikhs and Police

Battle Again

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6 (UPI) — Members of the Sikh Akali sect and police clashed for the second straight day today, and the death toll rose to four. An Akali injured yesterday died today, the police said.

A police spokesman said a 14-year-old girl was injured today by ricocheting bullets when police fired on an Akali mob hurling rocks at police in the western part of the capital. The police opened fire in another sector of the city when sect members tried to burn a bus.

The trouble started when the Akalis attacked a breakaway Sikh group called the Nirankaris.

U.S. Backs Shah

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP) — The United States quickly reported the establishment of a new government today and that it does not believe that violence poses a threat to the shah's rule.

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Bias to Aid Carter Is Alleged

Turner Accused of Distorting CIA Reports

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP)—Adm. Stansfield Turner, director of the CIA, is being accused in the intelligence community of distorting reports to make them dovetail with the Carter administration's foreign policy. He denies the allegations.

The estimates cover long-range prognoses on such issues as Soviet military capabilities, the balance of forces on the Korean Peninsula, Soviet strategic intentions in the Indian Ocean and the outlook for energy production worldwide, particularly in the Soviet Union. Often they form a basis for policy decisions by the president on foreign relations and defense priorities.

As described by one of the director's critics, an official in the intelligence community, "Turner has been highly dissatisfied with a large number of national intelligence estimates, and he has been more demanding and more preemptive

than any director of central intelligence in recent times."

Adm. Turner acknowledged that he was heavily involved in the production of national intelligence estimates—considered the most important product of the U.S. intelligence community—as well as in lesser estimate and analysis functions. However, he maintained that he had neither distorted estimates nor manipulated them to serve White House policy goals.

"If I am ever suspected of slanting estimates in favor of policy, I will be much less useful," he said. "If I wanted to influence policy, I would have to be so subtle. If detected, it would reverse the effect."

The allegations have come to light in various branches of the intelligence community—military and civilian—and in the CIA, where Adm. Turner, 55, remains a

controversial figure 19 months after taking charge.

None of his critics denies his technical right to take charge of the production of intelligence estimates. As in the past, the national estimates are issued under the director's name, what has changed, it appears, is Adm. Turner's involvement in what he describes as restructuring and redrafting.

Delays Are Alleged

In a number of instances, according to the critics of Adm. Turner in the intelligence community, he has "asked the community to redo the estimates or has rewritten them and sent them on without further reference to the National Foreign Intelligence Board, or he has sent them back to convince, cajole or bully the other participants into alternative estimates." As a result, this official and others said, there have been delays in the production of estimates.

Adm. Turner said of these allegations: "I have no hesitation to delay an estimate a week or two, or a month or two. I have not slowed up anywhere where there was an urgency to get it to the consumer."

As to the question of rewriting estimates, he commented: "I am not bashful about that. I end up telling them, 'This section has to be redrafted.' You won't find many sentences I personally penned. Mostly it is because they didn't bring out two views strongly. Another way, I look at the outline, the concept at the beginning, and I restructure that, saying, 'You are asking the question wrong.'"

One redrafting that caused controversy last year concerned an estimate of the balance of strength between North Korea and South Korea, pinned to the question of what withdrawal of 40,000 U.S. troops stationed in the South would mean. Adm. Turner concluded, contrary to the original estimate, that withdrawal would substantially diminish the deterrent balance on the peninsula. He won praise from some CIA analysts on that one and criticism from other quarters.

Bias Toward Gloom

There was another controversy last year over the national estimate on Soviet intentions in the Indian Ocean, which was also held up for redrafting by Adm. Turner and ended up with what some termed a predictable bias toward gloom. "People thought they were dealing with the lord high admiral," a Defense Department analyst remarked.

Lately, the concern of the critics has focused on the question of whether Adm. Turner has used his function as the court of last resort on estimates to support administration policy. This criticism arose over data on the Soviet economy, particularly its energy sector, where Adm. Turner was alleged to favor



Adm. Stansfield Turner

"worst case" analysis to suggest that the United States could effectively apply pressure on the Soviet Union through denial of exports of advanced technology.

Last summer, President Carter drew on some of these estimates in making his decision to order top-level review of all such export deals with the Soviet Union and to delay authorization of a sale of advanced oil-drill bits, intelligence officials said.

One of those critical of Adm. Turner put the situation this way: "The great trap of intelligence is to search for evidence supporting your own view. That is forbidden territory and, if you have access to policy-makers, you can become sensitized into justifying their decisions." This critic said that Adm. Turner's estimation of Soviet energy development "was a classic of transgression." The director, replying to the allegations, said: "I have no policy-making function. It is mandatory that I present good estimates."

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But Defense Spending Would Rise

Carter Plans 'No-Growth' 1980 Budget

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP)—The Carter administration is planning to send to Congress in January a "no-growth" budget that would cut \$4 billion to \$5 billion from social and construction spending but not cut defense outlays.

Officials say that the \$30 billion-or-less deficit the president pledged in his anti-inflation message Oct. 24 means he wants spending increased barely enough to offset inflation. There will be no "real" growth in spending.

However, for a variety of reasons—including political considerations involving NATO and the strategic arms limitation talks—Mr. Carter has given orders to allow defense spending to rise to \$123 billion in fiscal 1980, from an estimated \$112 billion now.

That means budget makers will have to find \$4 billion to \$5 billion to shave from other programs, partly by postponing projects and by holding down increases in others to below the pace of inflation. Some cuts will be proposed in other benefit programs, called "entitlement" programs, the levels of which are set by Congress.

No Final Decisions

Officials have not made final decisions on which programs will be affected. However, strategists say that likely candidates include U.S. government retirement programs, waste-treatment projects, highway-maintenance spending and changes in eligibility requirements for portions of the Social Security program.

Policy-makers say that they expect vigorous protests from Congress and from special-interest groups. Environmentalists have criticized severely the president's decision to let U.S. agencies fill only half of their present personnel vacancies.

Officials concede an increased risk now that Mr. Carter may not be able to hold his lid on the budget deficit, even with tight spending for fiscal 1980, which begins Oct. 1.

If the economy goes into a recession as a result of the president's dollar-rescue efforts last week, unemployment benefits could rise sharply—offsetting any economy measures that the administration can hope to push through.

The "no-real-growth" target is tighter than officials had implied. Until recently, policy-makers

talked about allowing spending to grow by 1 percent to 2 percent after adjustment for inflation—the same as Mr. Carter's budget last January.

The new figures are based on tentative plans to allow spending to rise to about \$330 billion in fiscal 1980, from an estimated \$492 billion this fiscal year. Revenues are projected at \$500 billion to \$506 billion, depending on economic conditions.

Budget planners say they will not try to eliminate major social programs to achieve the target, but only to propose a string of relatively modest cutbacks that together would "save" \$4 billion to \$5 billion. However, that would require limits on some entitlement programs.

Mr. Carter also hopes to push for enactment next year of his hospital cost-containment legislation, which policy-makers say would cut Medicare and Medicaid expenses. Planners concede that any changes most likely would not affect fiscal 1980.

Defense Decisions

Mr. Carter's decision not to hold down increases in defense spending stems from two factors—a desire to avoid appearing squeamish in

the midst of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty talks, and pressure to fulfill an earlier U.S. commitment to bolster NATO forces.

There is some dispute within the White House on whether the NATO commitment involves all military funds or only those designated for the organization directly. So far, the broader interpretation has prevailed.

Officials caution that, despite the president's determination, the administration may have difficulty in meeting the targets that Mr. Carter is considering—if only because economic conditions may throw the budget out of whack.

Mr. Carter's spending and deficit targets are based on assumptions that the economy will grow at a respectable 3 percent pace next year, and that inflation will rise at the 6 percent to 6.5 percent rate that the administration has set as a goal under the wage-price program.

Officials concede that these estimates are optimistic. Most economists believe that the economy will grow at a 2 percent rate or less next year, with inflation continuing at 7 percent or so. That would make spending levels higher and tax revenues lower.

Mobilization Test Shows U.S. Lacking in Readiness

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The United States would face major problems in gearing up its armed forces for a war emergency, Pentagon officials have concluded during a nearly monthlong mobilization test.

The officials, who declined to be identified, said the most worrisome problems include mustering sufficient National Guardsmen and reservists on short notice, mounting a big enough airlift to the fighting front and getting standby ammunition plants into production swiftly.

The mobilization test, described as the most important peacetime exercise of its kind since the end of World War II, has shown some improvement in the nation's readiness since a disastrous test two years ago, officials said. But they stressed that serious problems remain and that many of these may take years to resolve.

The exercise, code-named Nifty Nugget, began Oct. 10 and is due to end Wednesday.

It has been conducted on a "command post" basis, reaching out from Washington to headquarters, bases and units across the United States, away from the public view, with no regular or reserve military units ordered to move and only small numbers of reservists and guardsmen taking part in weekend drills.

Although most of the details will remain secret, it has been learned that the major problems include: inability to mobilize enough reservists and National Guardsmen to bring units to full wartime strength quickly and replace casualties in the early weeks of a major European war with the Soviet Union.

The reserve forces have assumed increasing importance in the mobilization planning since the end of the draft more than five years ago. Planners say that, with the Selective Service system in "deep standby," it would take about seven months to produce the first combat-ready draftees, and they contend this could be fatal without an effective reserve to fill the breach.

Difficulties have been identified in getting enough long-range transport aircraft, including planes from the Airline Civil Reserve Fleet, ready to speed troop reinforcements, equipment, ammunition and supplies overseas in the early stages of a war.

Deficiencies have been pointed up in the state of the ammunition production base, the government-owned plants that would be depended on to manufacture large quantities of shells and other ammunition to replenish stocks exhausted in the first battles.

The Carter administration has focused much of its defense effort on improving readiness. It is believed that the Russians are close to achieving the capability to launch a tank-led attack on Western Europe with only short warning and, thus, little time for the United States to prepare for the crunch.

Chiang Ching Said to Have Breast Cancer

HONG KONG, Nov. 6 (AP)—Chiang Ching, 64, Mao Tse-tung's widow and leader of the "Gang of Four," has suffered from breast cancer for many years, a Hong Kong pro-Communist monthly magazine says.

The Chinese-language Cheng Ming, which published a letter from Peking in its November issue, said that monthly living expenses for Chiang Ching, who is now in jail, including her medicine, average 200 yuan (about \$328).

The letter written by Chu Tseng, not otherwise identified, said that the amount is about her monthly salary when she was in power.

No sources were given for the report of her illness, and it could not be verified here.

The magazine said that she had lost a lot of hair because of medical treatments.

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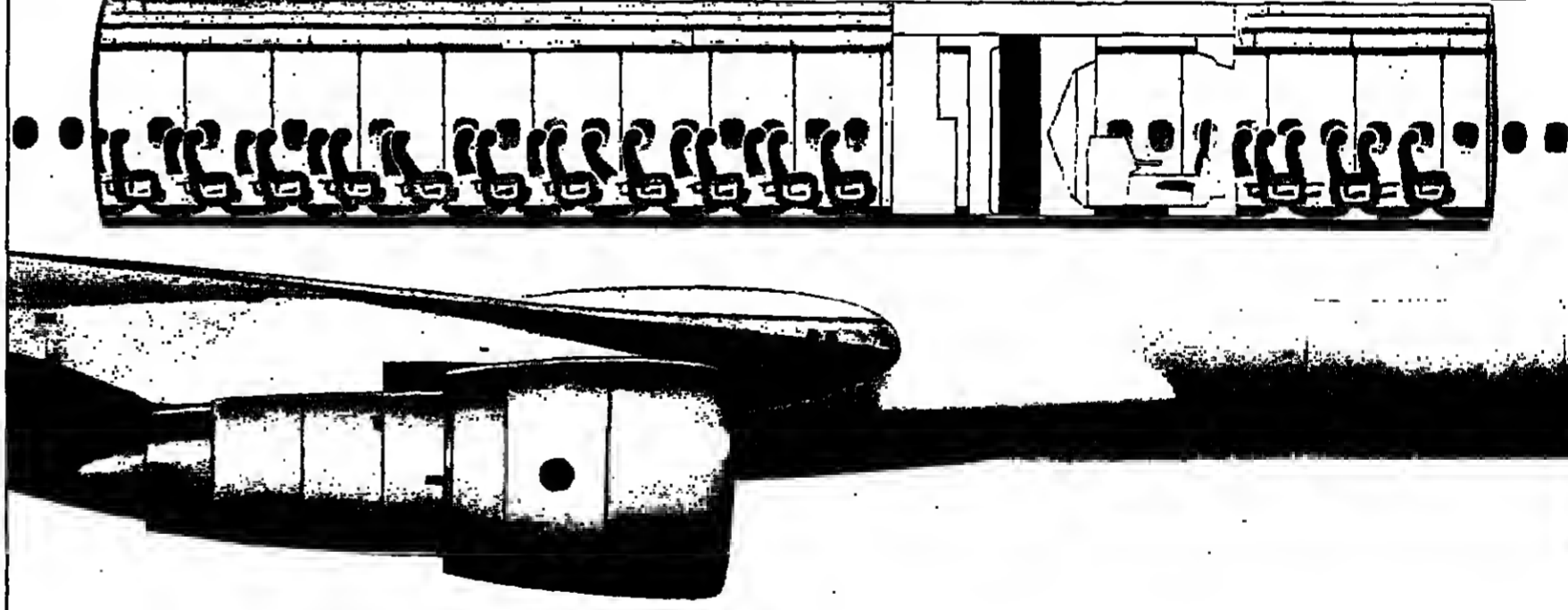
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Makeup of Peking Delegation Unusual

Hint Seen of Waning Chinese Support for Cambodia

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Nov. 6 (NYT) — The unusual composition of a high-level Chinese mission which arrived in Cambodia yesterday suggests that Peking may be offering the embattled Phnom Penh regime less than full support.

The Chinese delegation, whose arrival came two days after the signing of a treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, is led by Wang Tung-hsing, a deputy chairman of the Chinese Communist Party and the former commander of Mao Tse-tung's bodyguards. Mr. Wang is the fifth-ranking member of the Chinese hierarchy.

But in recent weeks analysts here believe his authority has been somewhat undermined by the group of veteran party leaders headed by Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. Mr. Wang has reportedly argued that all Mao's policies must be followed precisely, while

Mr. Teng has been pushing China in a more pragmatic direction. The dispatch of Mr. Wang, rather than another of China's top leaders, may be a subtle sign that Peking does not want to commit itself totally to the Cambodian government.

Somewhat Embarrassed

There have been other signs this year that, although China is providing economic and military aid to Phnom Penh, the Chinese are somewhat embarrassed by the extremism of the Pol Pot regime.

Mr. Wang's mission, which was not announced beforehand, evidently is China's response to the visit to Moscow last week by Vietnam's chief leaders, including Le Duan, the Communist Party secretary-general, and Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, and the signing of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty.

The treaty contains a clause pledging the two countries to aid each other in the event of attack.

Vietnam has reportedly reinforced its troop strength greatly along its border with Cambodia this fall with upwards of 120,000 soldiers, in preparation for a possible offensive when the rainy season ends this month. An all-out attack by Vietnam on Cambodia would put China, Phnom Penh's only real supporter, in a serious dilemma.

The new Chinese delegation to Cambodia also has some other curious features. The officially announced list contains no names of military officials, suggesting a deliberate effort to play down the military significance of the visit.

In addition, Mr. Wang's specialty is internal party security and high-level party organization, not foreign affairs or military strategy or aid. The deputy head of the mission, Yu Chiu-li, a member of the party Politburo and a deputy premier, is China's chief economic planner, but he is also not an expert on aid questions.

The third high-ranking member

of the group is Hu Yao-pang, a close associate of Mr. Teng, who is head of the party's organization department. The inclusion of these men might mean that Peking is trying to bolster the Cambodians' party organization or long-term economic planning.

On the other hand, Peking has recently been giving a number of leaders a chance to travel abroad for the first time in many years, and their selection might actually reflect a roll of the dice — it was their turn to travel.

U.S. Asks UN Action

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 6 (NYT) — The United States, reacting to reports of an intensifying border war between Vietnam and Cambodia, has called on the Security Council to seek ways to ease the conflict.

The U.S. effort, made in a letter to council members, is viewed here as a warning to Moscow against encouraging the Vietnamese to embark on an enlarged military campaign against the Chinese-backed Cambodians. The United States has received intelligence reports that a Vietnam offensive would be launched when the rainy season ends next month.

A Vietnamese offensive would be a challenge to Peking to respond in kind or risk appearing to have backed down before Moscow. A number of Asian countries are known to fear a successful Vietnamese invasion could upset the balance of power in the region in Moscow's favor.

A possibility that has been discussed would be to try to inject a UN presence, possibly a nonpolitical, humanitarian aid project, into the border area as a stabilizing influence.

The United States did not ask for public Security Council debate, which almost certainly would be opposed by the Soviet Union, but it pointed to the increase in tension between Vietnam and Cambodia and urged council members to consider "appropriate" measures to deal with the problem.

The U.S. letter reiterated the Carter administration's concern about the Cambodian government's repressive campaigns against its own citizens, in which thousands of people are reported to have been killed. Eighty U.S. senators had urged the administration to raise the matter in the United Nations.

Teng to Sign Trade Accords With Thailand

BANGKOK, Nov. 6 (AP) — Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping today agreed with Thai Premier Kriangsak Chabanon to expand trade and economic cooperation, Thai sources said.

The sources said that Mr. Teng and Premier Kriangsak also discussed China's relations with the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, North Korea and Burma during their private meeting.

Mr. Teng's visit to Thailand, which began yesterday, and forthcoming trips to Malaysia and Singapore are regarded as attempts by Peking to shore up its position in Southeast Asia in face of diplomatic maneuvering by the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Thai officials later said that two agreements would be signed before Mr. Teng's departure Thursday. The agreements will include the formation of a joint committee to expand trade and spell out cooperation on a number of projects including rubber cultivation, fish breeding, forestry, herbal medicines and irrigation.

Guerrillas Again Launch a Raid Into Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Nov. 6 (UPI) — Sandinista guerrillas launched their second raid into Nicaragua from Costa Rica in a week, giving rise to rumors of a new offensive by foes of President Anastasio Somoza, security sources said today.

No casualties were reported in the brief skirmish last night at the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican frontier between National Guardsmen and at least seven Sandinistas, the sources said. They said that the raiders were repelled.

It was the second border raid in seven days and the fifth in a month and fueled rumors of an imminent major Sandinista offensive. Diplomatic sources said the border is so sensitive that it has been placed off-limits to U.S. Embassy personnel.

The belief that new violence was inevitable was also strengthened yesterday when Mr. Somoza rejected a formal opposition proposal for his immediate resignation.

"I don't care how much pressure the Carter administration wants to put on me. I'm not going to do it [resign]," he said at a press conference.

Emergency Food Aid For Disaster Regions

ROME, Nov. 6 (AP) — The UN World Food Program has allocated an extra \$10 million in food and cash — beyond the previous allocation for 1978 of \$45 million — to meet emergency needs for the rest of the year.

The announcement of the decision today referred to the precarious food situation in a number of countries recently stricken by natural disasters, such as Vietnam, Laos and Ethiopia.

For Americans studying medicine abroad Help in preparing for transfer to U.S. Medical Colleges

For those desiring transfer to U.S. medical colleges for completion of their studies, an intensive 16-week course in the Basic Medical Sciences will be conducted by the Institute of International Medical Education at Bellevue Hospital Center in New York City, beginning Jan. 22, 1979.

This program has been designed specifically to prepare qualified students for Part I of the National Boards (COTRANS), scheduled for June and September.

Course Description: Approximately 600 hours in Anatomy, Pathology, Microbiology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Physiology, Behavioral Sciences will be taught by university-affiliated faculty familiar with Part I (COTRANS) examinations and will include actual questions from previous Part I tests.

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READ ALL ABOUT IT — Manny Joseph, center, scans the front page of the Monday edition of the New York Daily News, the first to hit the newsstands after an 88-day strike. The New York Times, which was closed in the same walkout by the unions, also resumed publication yesterday.

S. African Panel Begins Probe of Funds Misuse

PRETORIA, Nov. 6 (Reuters) — A judge and two lawyers today began probing a scandal affecting the South African government over alleged misuse of public funds for a secret "dirty tricks" department.

In the most severe political controversy since the National Party came to power 30 years ago, the three-man judicial inquiry commission has been given one month to uncover the facts.

Parliament will meet Dec. 7 to examine the commission's report, in its first emergency session since September, 1979, when it debated the question of entering World War II.

The commission's report will deal with charges of covert activities by the now defunct Department of Information. Parliament has been told that these activities were paid for in part by secret funds allocated by then Prime Minister John Vorster.

Aware of Activities

Mr. Vorster resigned in September because of ill health and is now in the largely ceremonial post of state president. Evidence released last week by another inquiry commission, not directly related to the information scandal, indicated that both Mr. Vorster and his former head of state security, Gen. Hendrik van den Bergh, were aware of some of the covert activities.

But the immediate focus has been on Connie Mulder, who as minister of information is alleged to have been directly involved in the project which has caused most public outrage here.

This was the alleged loan of 12 million rand (\$14 million) by the department to millionaire Louis Luyt to set up a pro-government newspaper, the Citizen.

Another allegation, revealed by the anti-government Rand Daily Mail, but not yet supported by public evidence, is that the department sought to buy into the U.S. newspaper the Washington Star to the extent of 10 million rand (\$11 million).

Slush Funds

Investigations are also in process to determine whether members of the department pocketed some of the secret "slush funds." Judge Rudolph Erasmus, chairman of the three-man inquiry panel appointed last week by Prime Minister Pieter Botha, said today that it may be difficult for it to complete its work within a month, but he said that it would do its best.

Negotiators to Return to U.S.

Israeli Cabinet Approves Initial Sinai Withdrawal

From Wire Dispatches

JERUSALEM, Nov. 6 — The Israeli Cabinet today approved the first scheduled Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, but instructed its delegation to the peace talks in Washington to continue negotiations with Egypt in a number of other areas.

Defense Minister Ezer Weizman was to leave for Washington tomorrow after two days of Cabinet discussions on progress in the talks.

The national radio said Mr. Weizman was annoyed by ministers who refused to approve all the amendments to the draft treaty proposed by the Israeli delegation to the talks, despite his recommendations to the contrary.

There were reports that Mr. Weizman suggested replacing him and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan as the Cabinet's delegates to the talks during the "stormy" session.

Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin later told a meeting of the parliamentary Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that the Cabinet had given its approval to the first scheduled Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai peninsula as part of the treaty.

Withdrawal Line

The withdrawal will be to a line stretching from El Arish in the northern Sinai. Mr. Yadin detailed five points on which the Cabinet instructed its delegation that negotiations must be continued because satisfactory solutions had not yet been reached.

He said talks must continue on the linkage of the treaty to the future of the residents of the West Bank, on the Egyptian demand for the right to revise the treaty after five years and on when diplomatic relations would be established between the two countries.

Mr. Yadin said the Cabinet also decided that further negotiations were required on the preamble to the treaty and on the ways in which the Israeli military and civilian withdrawal from the Sinai is to be financed.

The national television said Mr. Yadin would dispatch a special envoy to Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who is on an official visit to Canada, to inform him of the results.

Truckers Block Roads in France

PARIS, Nov. 6, (Reuters) — Truck drivers demanding better working conditions blocked major roads as industrial unrest continued in France today.

All traffic was stalled by the demonstrators near the entrance to the Mont Blanc tunnel, which links France with Italy, and at Mulhouse, near the West German and Swiss borders. Other roads were blocked at Besancon, eastern France, at the English Channel port of Dunkirk and in the western part of La Rochelle.

At the same time, unions said today that technical and administrative staffs at the three Paris airports would go on a 24-hour strike beginning tomorrow morning to demand better job security. The strike was not expected to cause major flight delays. France's major unions have called a one-day general strike Nov. 15 to protest government austerity policies.

The survey, conducted by the American Association of University Professors, also shows that professors' salaries at Nassau Community College and Westchester Community College are higher than at any two-year college in the nation.

Doris Shaffer, president of the Nassau Community College's Federation of Teachers, said, "We are well paid. I'm not ashamed of where we are. We're well worth it."

The survey, which includes fringe benefits as part of salary, shows that a full professor at Nassau Community makes \$38,600 a year.

A professor at Westchester Community makes \$38,500.

The only school included in the survey where professors made more money was at Harvard, with an average \$40,900 a year for its full professors.

At Stanford, the annual average salary was \$38,200, \$37,500 at MIT and Columbia, \$37,000 at Yale and \$36,900 at Princeton.

India Said Capable Of Building IRBMs

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6, (Reuters) — India has the capability to build intermediate-range ballistic missiles, the Press Trust of India quoted a scientist as saying today.

The chairman of the Indian Space Commission, Prof. Satish Dawan, told newsmen visiting space and rocket installations in southern India that the national space research organization could make missiles if the military needed them. He made it clear that at present the organization's rocket program was a peaceful one aimed at putting satellites in orbit.

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But Warns of Strikes in Key U.S. Industries

Inflation Chief Sees 7% Teamster Pact

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (NYT) — Alfred Kahn, President Carter's new chief inflation fighter, said yesterday that he had a "high degree of confidence" that the Teamsters union would settle for around the 7 percent administration wage guideline in a new master trucking contract next spring.

But at the same time, he warned that the nation may have to accept severe strikes in key industries before inflation is brought under control.

Wage negotiations covering nearly half a million Teamsters have assumed a critical importance in the government's anti-inflation efforts because the Teamsters are the first of the major unions whose labor contracts expire during the heavy bargaining calendar next year.

Contract settlements in the major unions have been running at more than 10 percent a year. A three-year coal industry settlement last winter was at 39 percent, and Teamster president Frank Fitzsimmons had said at the time that his union wanted comparable gains.

Moderation by Fitzsimmons

But since President Carter's new anti-inflation program was announced Oct. 24, Mr. Fitzsimmons, who has been wooed intensively by the White House, has taken a more moderate position. This is in con-

trast to the rejection of the Carter voluntary program by AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Mr. Meany and Mr. Kahn were on separate television shows yesterday.

Mr. Meany reiterated his opposition to the Carter policies, reserving special criticism for Mr. Carter's economic advisers who, he said, spoke "gobbledygook" and had "failed" in their responsibilities to the president because of the worsening of inflation.

He said that the AFL-CIO had never been brought fully into the picture of the newest anti-inflation effort and had never been consulted on the wage insurance feature by which the administration hopes to sell the program to workers.

Groups of workers accepting the 7 percent guideline would be additionally compensated by public

funds to the extent that the inflation rate rises above 7 percent, under the wage insurance formula.

"Frankly, they're going down the road to statutory controls," Mr. Meany said, "and the sooner they get there the better." His position is that the voluntary program penalizes the working man, and that statutory controls, which he wants Congress to design over dividends, profits and credit as well as wages, would be fairer.

Trucking Deregulation

Mr. Kahn, who as chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board supervised the deregulation of the airlines industry, said that the administration intended to propose legislation to deregulate the trucking industry.

Although the process of deregulation could take a couple of years, Mr. Kahn has said he thought moves by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Justice Department to stimulate greater competition in the trucking industry could help bring a moderate settlement by the Teamsters union in March.

He cited among other forces that would produce a moderate settlement the growth of owner-operated trucks, operating outside the organized union structure and therefore putting pressure on wage patterns.

King Hussein Arrives For Talks in Bonn

BONN, Nov. 6 (AP) — King Hussein of Jordan arrived in West Germany today for a six-day state visit delayed by the Arab summit conference in Baghdad.

The Bonn government, which supports Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, expects to learn whether King Hussein plans to join the Camp David peace efforts, sources said.



GOVERNOR SHAKES A LEG — James Thompson, governor of Illinois, goes through first shaky steps of a belly dance at the Egyptian exhibit of the annual Chicago folk festival.

Afghan Drive Depends on Western Aid

Kabul Seeks to Smash Opium Trade

KABUL, Afghanistan (WP) — The United States and other Western powers have an overriding reason for supporting Afghanistan's month-old regime despite reservations about its pro-Soviet bent — a vowed determination to smash opium trade.

With international cooperation turning into opium output in South Asia's "Golden Triangle" and Mexico, the world's least-controlled opium production is now centered in tribal areas straddling the Afghan-Pakistani border, foreign specialists say.

Annual production is estimated at 300 tons in Afghanistan and 400 tons in Pakistan. Experts estimate that one-third of the output is consumed in Pakistan and Afghanistan. They believe that more opium is being refined in heroin for the European market in western Iran, northern and eastern Turkey and possibly western Afghanistan.

Establishing Authority

The biggest problem for the government is establishing its authority in areas traditionally outside tribal control. Pushtun tribesmen, the Afghan side of the border, have long been pretty much a law to themselves in a country where government orders often have been ineffective 30 miles outside this tribal city.

On the other side of the border, Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province is described as virtually a lawless state, where Pushtun tribesmen call the shots and control drug traffic.

Recently, however, a battalion of Pakistani Army operation reportedly smashed a heroin refinery in the provincial capital of Peshawar.

Specialists are convinced that the Afghan regime that seized power April 27 is serious about its mission to adopt "effective measures" to eliminate narcotics production.

Federal Estates particularly encouraging to opponents of the drug traffic are those to break up large feudal estates. This program should facilitate international anti-smuggling operations sponsored by the United Nations.

A major obstacle to effective control is economic, since many Afghan farmers depend on the cultivation of opium poppies for their livelihood.

Ah Wali, Afghan minister of mining and public health and the ranking member of the government, said in an interview that

Afghanistan needs "a lot of assistance from abroad, especially economic help, to help replace farmers' incomes derived from opium poppy cultivation."

Foreign specialists are convinced that the government will not move forcefully against the opium trade until financing of a crop substitution plan is agreed upon.

The average poppy farmer's income is estimated at about \$3,000 a year, a fortune in a country where per capita revenue is about \$80 a year.

Criticism of Russians

A possible model, the Turkish opium poppy eradication program of the early 1970s, was based on U.S. government subsidies of \$15 a kilogram of opium, then priced at \$35 a kilogram.

A similar program here would prove expensive. In the last three years, the price of Afghan opium has increased from \$30 to \$220 a kilogram.

In a rare criticism of the Soviet Union, which usually gets unreserved praise from Afghan officials, Mr. Wali said that the Russians "should take an interest" in the opium problem because of the closeness of the growing area to their borders. He clearly suggested that the Russians had shown no such interest so far.

Mr. Wali praised West Germany, which provides technicians for the UN program, and Denmark, which has given \$350,000 to treat Afghan addicts. Their numbers are conservatively estimated at 100,000, although some specialists believe that perhaps half the male population of northern Afghanistan is addicted.

Turkey and U.S. Start Talks on Arms Ventures

ANKARA, Nov. 6 (AP) — A four-man U.S. Defense Department team started talks today with Turkish officials on possibilities for U.S.-Turkish cooperation in arms manufacture.

A Turkish Foreign Ministry announcement defined the talks as "initial contacts in an effort to base defense relations between the two countries on sounder principles."

Officials said that the talks would be "exploratory," with neither side expected to make contractual commitments yet. Turkish representatives from the Foreign, Defense and Industry ministries, the state planning organization and the general staff took part in the discussions, officials said.

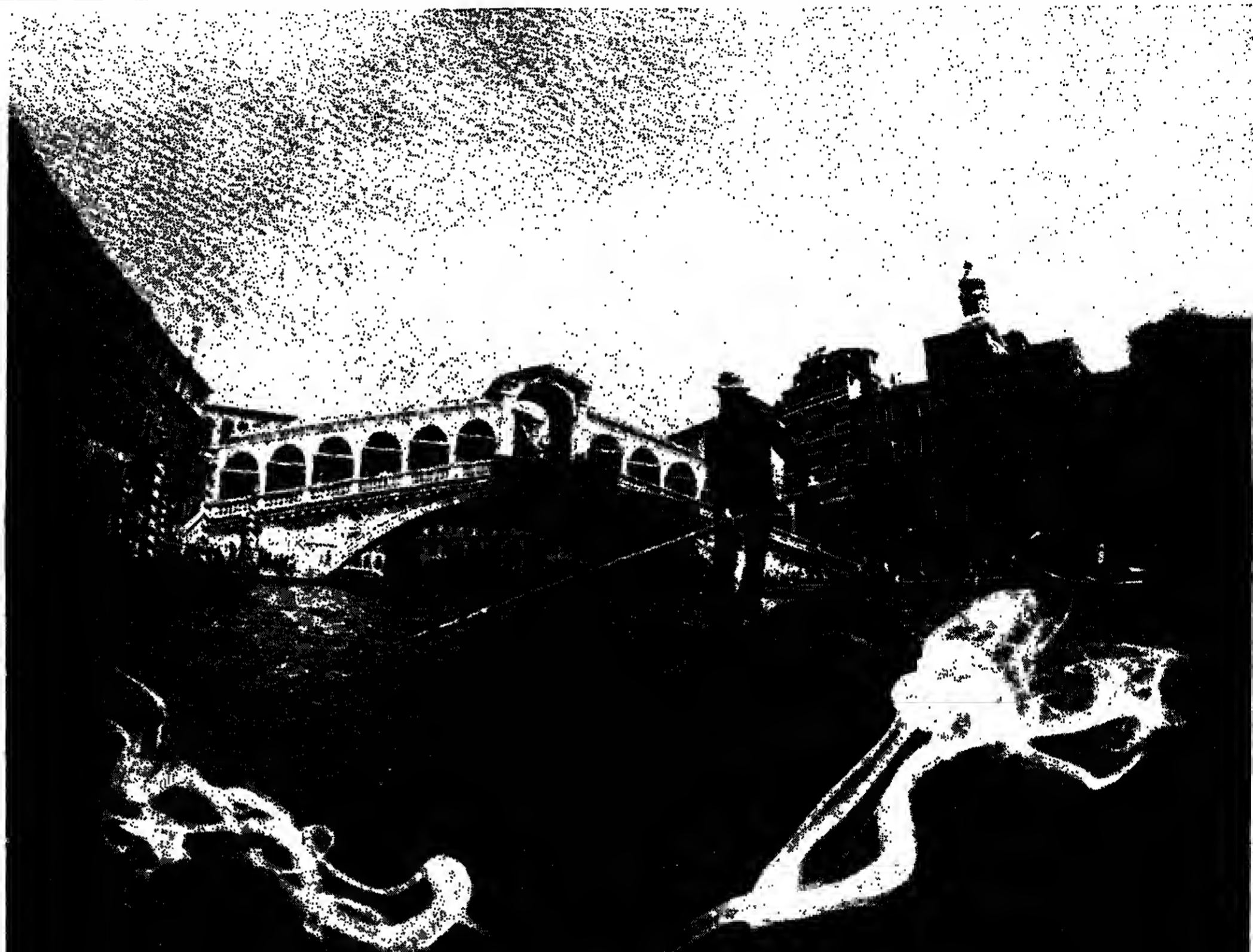
The U.S. group is scheduled to visit Turkish installations in Ankara and Istanbul, where small arms and other defense equipment are manufactured. Lucy Benson, U.S. undersecretary of state for security assistance, is expected here tomorrow for separate talks on future U.S. military aid to Turkey.



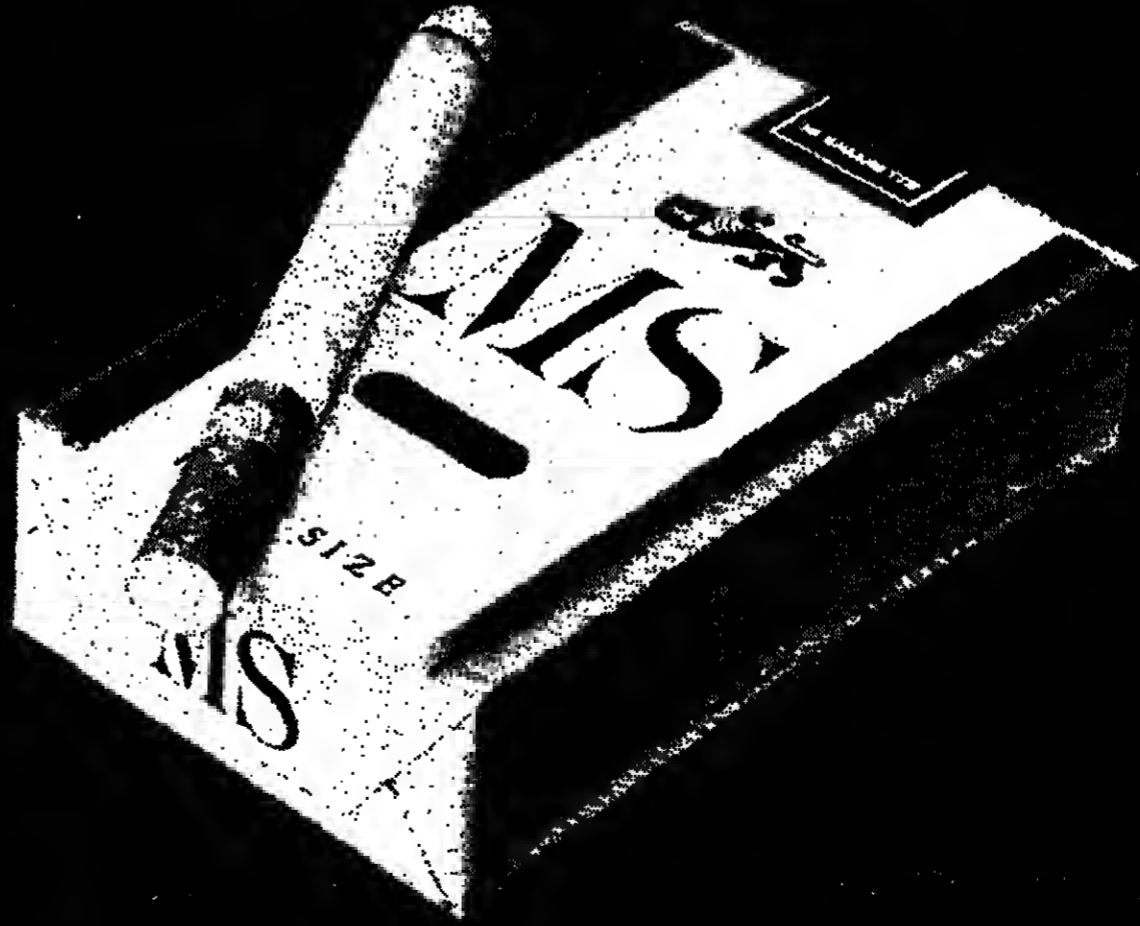
Alfred Kahn during television interview.

Both Mr. Kahn and Mr. Meany said that they thought Social Security tax increases, scheduled for January, 1980, may figure in the president's legislative program, to be submitted to Congress in two months.

increase for January or of an even larger increase scheduled for January, 1980, may figure in the president's legislative program, to be submitted to Congress in two months.



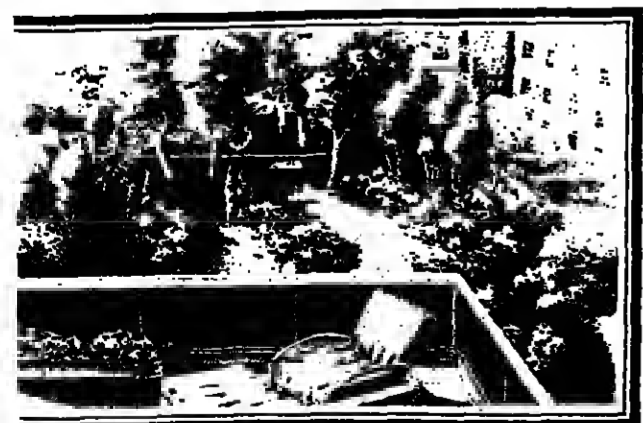
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The Year of Proposition 13

If there is a single large and unifying theme to the midterm election campaigns being waged for Congress and for state and local office all over the United States this fall, it is the taxpayers' revenge. Candidates are falling all over themselves to establish their bona fides as tax-cutters, rebaters and general scourges of politics-as-usual and government bureaucracy wherever either may choose to raise its ugly head. The good news is that at least Proposition 13 fever has compelled a lot of self-satisfied elected and appointed officials to take seriously legitimate public grievance with arrogant, overblown and blowy government. The bad news is that in many political quarters the reaction has been as mindless and self-indulgent as the practices to which the taxpayers were objecting in the first place.

We are not thinking here of the stampede to get on the winning side or the fact that numbers of politicians have made spin-arounds on the subject of government spending that would make a whirling dervish dizzy. Conservatives who complain that their issue has been "stolen" by liberal Democrats will just have to find another shoulder to cry on. That kind of theft has been the political game as long as anyone can remember, and in its way it is even an evidence of success, since it means the (stolen) position has prevailed. If the originators of the tax-cutting fervor couldn't survive their own success, it's too bad from their point of view, but hardly something the rest of us need to put on the national worry list.

There are better things to worry about in this year's political climate. And chief among them is the way so many office seekers are responding to the legitimate message of the fed-up taxpayer with a pandering hymn to greed and encouragement of voters to believe themselves the persecuted targets of a deliberate government conspiracy. Yessir — the 1978 siren song seems to go — they have really been doing a number on you. You know who we all mean by "they." And meanwhile, they are all sitting back getting richer and fatter. And nothing gets better for you. And if you make an honest dollar, they just take it away. And it doesn't need to be like that — not if you elect good old John J. Freelunch to office.

Et cetera. In our opinion, it's not the fact that so many liberal Democrats or equally improbable converts have seen "the light" that is disturbing. It's the nature of the light they appear to have seen. There is and has been plenty wrong with many of the programs and much of the policy that liberal and middle-road politicians have put in place over the past two decades. An honest acknowledgment of this fact and a straightforward effort to correct it would be the most welcome development in our politics. But (as it was in California pre-Proposition 13) there was, first, a stubborn unwillingness to concede this much and then (after the voters indicated they wouldn't put up with it any longer) an uncritical and indiscriminating rush to condemn government and all its works as some great alien, usurping monster that appeared out of nowhere and needed to be whipped back, if not eliminated.

Maybe it is asking too much of election campaigns to wish they would be based on some truths likely to be as valid in March and August as they seemed to be in November. Nevertheless, however the voting may come out in all those thousands of precincts across the country today, we get a sense that a good thing has been squandered in the midterm elections of 1978 — that an opportunity to have that long-awaited (and still awaited) debate for which the country is overdue on how to reassess the programs and redirect the energy and money that went into the legislative outpouring of the Great Society years and their Republican aftermath.

Put it down as just one more irony, that a new wave of candidates professing not to be politicians and an old wave of politicians professing not to be politicians either, politicized what might have been a real breath of fresh air in our national debate over possibilities and values. What we ended up with most places was a narrow pitch to self-interest defined in the narrowest way imaginable. When all those voter-taxpayers who have been promised what can't be delivered and told it is just being kept from them by a conspiracy of government find out they've been had yet again... well, what's going to happen then?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Korean No-Influence Campaign

With publication of the Fraser subcommittee's report on the South Korean "influence campaign," it becomes possible to draw a bottom line on "Koreagate." Frankly, it wasn't what it was once cracked up to be. First to insure that U.S. support would not wane in the wake of Vietnam, then to gild the authoritarian regime in Seoul, the Koreans undertook to influence key Americans. The techniques, ranging from routine to sordid, pretty much reflected what the CIA used to do. The Koreans, diligent students of U.S. ways, ably learned them there.

The difference was that the Koreans did their act just as the United States was ending its own and entering an intense phase of criticism of precisely those tactics the Koreans were trying to emulate. Few Americans had foreseen this development; it would have taken a very prescient Korean to anticipate it. So the Koreans walked into a trap. Their campaign was exposed.

Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., who investigated for 20 months, suggests that Seoul's campaign was "born in overreaction and died of counterproductivity." Not even the exposure undermined American aid for Korea, though it did curdle relations for several years. That aid was sustained was a relief for all those who feel, as we do, that the United States has a continuing interest in the stability of East Asia.

We wish the Fraser report had made this point better. As it is, the report criticizes Seoul for having contemplated exporting arms and (in the past) making its own nuclear bomb — as though a small fearful client with a shaky patron were not entitled even to weigh greater self-reliance as a partial security alternative. The report also suggests suspiciously that Korea has become too formidable an economic competitor — an unworthy rebuke of a country that, after all, followed precisely the path of economic development laid out for it by the United States.

The activities of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon come in for heavy comment in the Fraser report. He is still active in a way that the official Korean influence campaign is not; his approaches to young people are of particular concern. The report indicates that the Moon "organization" has violated numerous laws, and if this is so, it should be brought to account.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Mideast Breakthrough

The completion of the draft of a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt is undoubtedly a historic breakthrough in the Middle East. It seemed improbable even 11 months ago, after President Sadat's startling visit to Jerusalem, partly because until President Carter took the leaders of the two protagonists to Camp David last month, negotiations between them seemed doomed to failure. With the removal of Egypt from the line-up of states confronting Israel, the outbreak of another full-scale Middle East war becomes less likely.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Sometimes it almost appears as if there is scarcely any limit to the lengths which Mr. Begin's Israeli Cabinet is prepared to go in mounting obstacles in the path toward a peace settlement with Egypt. It is no wonder

that the Carter administration is deeply disturbed by the decision to strengthen Israeli settlements on the West Bank. Plans are also announced to move the prime minister's and foreign minister's offices to East Jerusalem... Strengthening Israeli settlements on the West Bank during the negotiations with Egypt would be, in spirit if not letter, a direct contravention of the pledge Mr. Begin gave to Mr. Carter and President Sadat during the Camp David summit, that there would be no new settlements established during the negotiations... The folly of the Israeli announcements is that nothing could be better calculated to undermine Mr. Sadat and at the same time alienate the Arab countries — Jordan and Saudi Arabia — on which a wider peace mainly depends. Israeli apologists claim that it was necessary in order to get Cabinet approval for the draft treaty — already, apparently, heavily amended. If that was really so, God help Israel.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

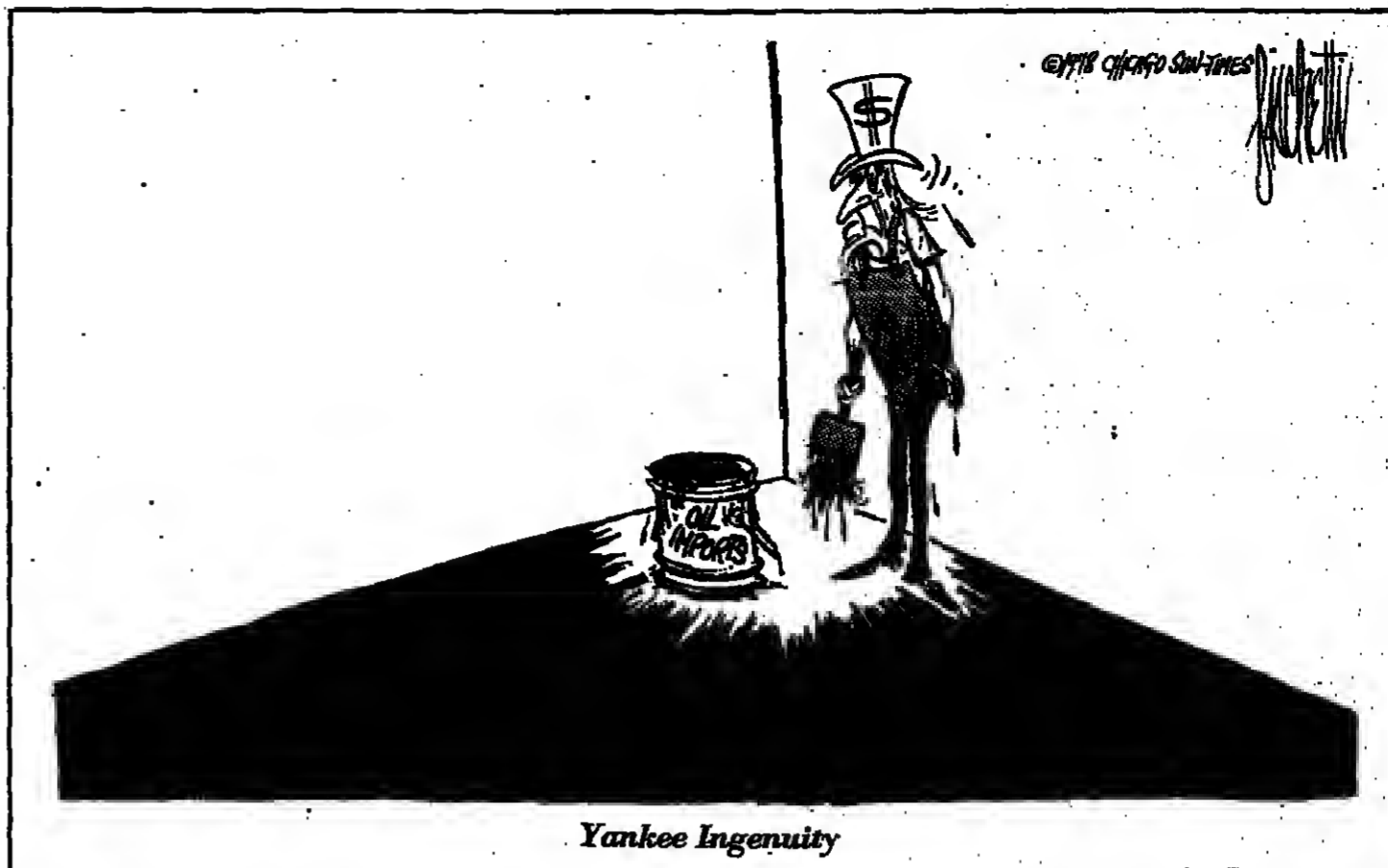
November 7, 1903

PARIS — The Paris Herald commented in an editorial: "It is an idle question to ask what would be the result of a war between Japan and Russia. Even if Japan were to be successful at sea — and despite her new ships it is a big if — she could not carry her victory much further. The question of whether Japan or Russia has the best navy is only a side issue. The real question is which nation, Japan or Russia, is certain to win in the long run. Let all those who encouraged the Boers in the unsuccessful Transvaal war against the British reflect before they reply.

Fifty Years Ago

November 7, 1928

NEW YORK — Smashing fifty years of Democratic tradition by breaking up the Solid South, Herbert Clark Hoover, running for political office for the first time, has been elected next President of the United States by one of the most sweeping avalanches in the history of presidential contests. At 4:30 this morning the President-elect had 418 of the 531 electoral votes. Governor Smith, whose Catholicism helped swing the South against him, even lost his home state of New York, where, however, his supporter, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, was elected governor.



Yankee Ingenuity

News, Politics and Unesco's Wrong Turn

By Julian Behrstock

PARIS — When I joined the Unesco Secretariat in July, 1948, as a member of the Division of Free Flow of Information, the Head of the division, Rene Maheu, had just returned from attending the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information in Geneva. That large-scale conference, the first international effort to chart a new course for information in the postwar world, ended on a euphoric note with agreement reached on three draft conventions and 43 resolutions dealing broadly with issues stemming from the rights and responsibilities of the mass media. These primarily political aspects of freedom of information, Mr. Maheu explained to the newcomer, would thereafter be pursued by the UN, while Unesco's domain was to be the more technical work involved in attempting to ease the flow of information across frontiers.

At the end of that year, Mr. Maheu was given a new and more central assignment in Unesco, which marked the beginning of his meteoric rise to the post of director-general. In turn, took over the Division of Free Flow of Information and, although certain other responsibilities were later appended, that remained my bailiwick until my retirement from Unesco a couple of years ago.

As Unesco's General Conference, meeting in Paris this month, focuses on the highly political draft declaration on the mass media, which has already occasioned passionate debate, tempestuous governmental walkouts and vitriolic comment from the world press, let me attempt an insider's view of what happened since those halcyon days when Unesco confined itself to the "technical" issues.

The Way It Worked

The division of effort between the UN and Unesco, to which Mr. Maheu alluded, held fast for many years thereafter. At the UN, the General Assembly addressed itself to the adoption of the three draft conventions emerging from the 1948 Geneva Conference. The Commission on Human Rights set up a Subcommission on Freedom of Information and the Press that took up the equally problem-studded recommendations of the Geneva Conference, such as the establishment of "an international court of honor for information personnel," means of protecting news sources and the study of measures to promote the dissemination of "true information." The UN Economic and Social Council began work on an International Code of Ethics designed to establish "a standard of professional conduct" for those engaged in the dissemination of news.

But all of these brave initiatives foundered as the winds prevailing in Geneva in 1948 gave way to the increasingly icy blasts of the Cold War. Only one of the three draft conventions proposed at Geneva was ever adopted and opened for signature and even that one never succeeded in securing the adherence of more than a handful of countries. The Subcommission on Freedom of Information and the Press held five sessions, failed to reach agreement on anything of consequence and disappeared leaving hardly a trace in history. The Draft International Code of Ethics was referred by the UN to national and international professional associations and information enterprises "for such action as they might deem appropriate" — and the answer to that was such a deafening silence that the UN simply interred the draft code. Despite this depressing record, no one at the UN was prepared to close the book on what had once been characterized by the General Assembly as "the touchstone of all freedoms to which the United Nations is consecrated." Hence, freedom of information remained a regular item on each year's agenda of the General Assembly but when the debate resulted in no more than bitter confrontation between diametrically opposed Western and Soviet concepts, a totally unspoken understanding between both sides emerged. As from 1960 onward, while the item was solemnly placed each year on the agenda of the General Assembly, and even flagged for "priority," it was equally solemnly, each year, deferred without discussion to the succeeding year.

In the meantime, while the UN floundered, Unesco was pursuing its merry way on projects that were largely devoid of conflict. It is not surprising, therefore, and it is due to no particular merit, that Unesco was able to bring to fruition a certain number of modest but quite practical measures. An international agreement was adopted, and came to be applied by some 70 countries, eliminating tariff and other trade obstacles to the passage across frontiers of books, newspapers, audio-visual items, works of art and a broad range of educational materials. Unesco made itself the spokesman in the UN system for the reduction of postal charges on printed matter and for the lowering of rates for the international dissemination of press messages. A special program for books culminated in the worldwide celebration of International Book Year.

In addition, Unesco attempted to help the developing countries to build up their own mass media. Seventy percent of the world's population lacked the physical facilities needed to make freedom of information a reality. Unesco concluded in its publication World Communications, and the organization set about devising remedial measures. Conferences, the first of their kind, were held in all the developing regions to draw up plans for the expansion of national press, radio, film and, ultimately, television industries.

Of particular interest, in view of the renewed attention being given these days to the development of national news agencies, were two conferences held for this very purpose, one at Bangkok in 1961, for the Asian region, and the other in Tunis, in 1963, for Africa. Both conferences ended, in the establishment of regional alliances designed to pool news and resources among national agencies and to help in the creation of agencies where none existed.

The so-called world news agencies of the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain were invited to sit in, and I can recall one heady luncheon in Bangkok when the representatives of all the giant news agencies joined with the Asian officers of the meeting to talk over how everybody could work together for a more equitable international flow of the news. Nevertheless, the mass-media conferences,

like the rest of Unesco's action program, confined themselves to the physical facilities and eschewed the question of content.

The beginning of the end of the Unesco ivory tower was not to become manifest until the mid-1960s. It was the advent of space communications with its capacity for instantaneous worldwide transmissions that put Unesco itself into orbit. A space communication conference held in 1965 produced a report that was published by Unesco with the prefatory comment that the time had come to move beyond the techniques of communication to "a common concern with the content of what is transmitted." More than that: "It is evident that in enhancing the power of the mass media to reach and influence vast audiences, space communication imposes a commensurate responsibility for the media to be used for the benefit of all."

Prior Consent

The 1965 meeting set Unesco on a path that was to lead to the adoption, in 1972, of an international declaration of guiding principles on the use of satellite broadcasting for the free flow of information, the spread of education and greater cultural exchange. Oddly enough, although the declaration embodied the principle that international satellite transmissions required the prior consent of recipient countries — a principle contrary to the free flow of information in the strict sense — the text never aroused much opposition except among a couple of diehard spokesmen for the U.S. television industry.

The 1972 General Conference also adopted a resolution proposed by the Soviet Union and Belorussia requesting the preparation of a draft "Declaration on Fundamental Principles Governing the Use of the Mass Media in Strengthening Peace and International Understanding and in Combating War Propaganda, Racism and Apartheid." The title suffices to show that Unesco was now squarely in the position that had originally been occupied by the UN. Almost unperceived and probably unperceived, a momentous shift had taken place in roles played within the UN system.

As for the subsequent story,

Unesco's experience, not surprisingly, proved to be just as divisive and frustrating as the UN's. For a brief time, it looked as though there might have been a measure of agreement when a committee made up of experts from a dozen countries, including the Soviet Union and the United States, met in March, 1974, and in a spirit of give-and-take, drew up the text of a draft declaration that, perhaps, could have done the trick. But when that fragile compromise reached the General Conference, it was hit by a ton of amendments and, thus battered, was referred to an intergovernmental conference held in 1975.

The 1975 gathering, attended by delegations from 85 countries, had scant enough prospects of arriving at agreement and these were doomed by the introduction of a totally irrelevant clause equating Zionism with racism. When voted, that clause occasioned the walkout of a dozen Western countries, but they returned to the fray at the Nairobi General Conference of 1976. There, after acrimonious and inconclusive debates that echoed those of a quarter of a century earlier at the UN, the draft declaration was handed over to the director-general for revision and resubmission to the next General Conference. It is that revised text which is now coming up for discussion in Paris.

The Director-General of Unesco, Amadou Mahtar Mbow, has called for a broad consensus on the draft declaration and it is to be hoped that his appeal will be heeded. But if not? It is here that the experience of the international community over the past 30 years should point to the pitfalls. Recriminations, semantic arguments, procedural wrangling, split votes — these serve no purpose, least of all in the formulation of a declaration whose only utility is that it is intended to give expression to generally accepted principles. It may be that, instead of seeking high-sounding principles that defy agreed definitions, Unesco should turn to its newly established International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems in the pursuit of practical ways of seeing to it that people are better and more truly informed.

Letters

Eurodollars

The financial pages of the International Herald Tribune carried a not unusual advertisement on Oct. 30 announcing another Eurodollar loan, this time of \$250 million to the SNCF (the French railroads), for seven years. At a time when 4 francs can buy a dollar, what sense is there in France and other governments borrowing dollars on which substantial interest must be paid?

We hear that the world is awash in Eurodollars and yet countries continue to borrow them in large amounts. France holds dollar reserves of over \$4 billion. Why don't they spend them? Can it seriously be believed that in seven years fewer than 4 francs will be needed to repay the loan?

Only one explanation appears rational. Governments in fact do not regard their dollar holdings as excessive or as in any sense worthless. On the contrary, they clearly think dollars are worth keeping and acquiring in even greater volume. The 4 franc dollar and the yo-yo financial markets do not reflect real economic facts but only the hopeless inadequacy of intergovernmental policy and institutional machinery.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

Paris.

Neutron Bomb

Once again, deployment of the neutron bomb is under consideration. Once again, responsible U.S. citizens are forced to take a stand concerning this unsavory matter. In an article entitled "The Fallacy of the Neutron Bomb," George S. Katkovsky, who was special assistant for science and technology to President Eisenhower, refers to Pentagon tests with rhesus monkeys. The detonation of a neutron bomb at a distance of 900 meters has proved to cause "immediate transient incapacitation," which is defined as inducing within five minutes a total inability to perform physically demanding tasks. This is

deemed to be an adequate battlefield incapacitation, although partial recovery occurs in about half an hour; then gradual deterioration sets in and death follows two to six hours later. At about 700 meters the exposure would result in "immediate permanent incapacitation" with death agony lasting one or two days. At 1,400 meters, on the other hand, the explosion would impair human functions only after a gradual decay, usually ending in death a couple of weeks later.

Because of the unacceptable cruelty of the neutron bomb, much less severe delayed effects, the poison gases of World War I were outlawed by the Geneva Protocol of 1925. "Wherever capital punishment is practiced, it is done by instantaneously effective methods."

Can we seriously plan to condemn to slowly incapacitating prolonged mortal agony human beings who have done no wrong except perhaps to follow wrong orders? Obviously, the answer to this question can only be an emphatic unqualified NO, regardless of any possible temporary or permanent military advantage of that perverse weapon.

ADOLFE FURTH.

Vienna.

Pinched Pensioners

It is a duty of civilized societies to help unlucky groups bear the burden of mass catastrophes, such as fire, flood, hurricane, drought, or simply being underprivileged. Americans have shown singular magnanimity in this respect.

The more difficult is to understand the catatonic lack of humane helpfulness toward our expatriate pensioners trapped by the precipitous tumble of the dollar. Many of them can now buy with their depreciation- and inflation-ravaged dollar less than half what they could five or six years ago.

The righteous answer is: "Why don't they come home?"

As if their expatriation had been an act of treason! But was it?

After having lived and worked for a lifetime in America, and possibly having fought for freedom at home and abroad, it is no easy decision to leave the cozy nest, children, grandchildren, and friends. Is it an act of disloyalty for having cherished the memory of the motherland? Not according to Abe Lincoln: "Never consider an immigrant to become a loyal American citizen, unless he retains his love for his motherland."

Went Lafayette or Kosciuszko disloyal for having left America? The expatriated pensioners had sold and auctioned off their snug home in America. Is it fair now to expect them to build anew a fragile nest for possibly the last months of their lives? For most of them their resources would be insufficient for that.

The ranks of the expatriate pensioners are diminishing. Few would be foolish enough to join them now. Those already stranded, will die away, even if they escape starvation.

FRANK PALINAY.

Baden bei Wien, Austria.

Australia 'Discreetly' Worried by The Dollar

By W.F. Buckley Jr.

CANBERRA, Australia — the event you have noticed, it is difficult to extricate from state muscular plies to sensitive questions. It is widely reported in the press that Vice President Mondt while visiting in Canberra Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser had an unproductive session on mononucleosis of the U.S. dollar.

Australia's concern for the value of the dollar is not entirely sentimental. The Australian dollar loosely speaking, "pegged" to U.S. dollar. In an age when currencies are permitted to float, it means not that the U.S. dollar is the Australian dollar will remain constant in its relative value. Inasmuch as Australian business done by using U.S. dollars as a standard of exchange, a depreciation in the dollar means a diminution in the value earned Australian exports.

In that sense the currencies interlocked and the morning of President Carter's anti-inflation speech, a leading newspaper Sydney suggested that the time came to explore means of distancing the two currencies from each other. So that, a few hours later, it seemed relevant to ask the prime minister whether it was true that his conversations with the president, they had reached impasse.

Not Impressed

To such questions one does get direct answers, requiring, the fore, that the interrogator take harden of interpreting response. The answer is: No, government of Australia is not pressed by Mr. Carter's anti-inflation campaign. In this regard, Australia is hardly being cranked. The immediate reaction of the professional moneyman was precisely the same. In May, The Washington Post reported that Mr. Dale had assured Mr. Fraser the value of the dollar against yen had bottomed out. In May dollar would fetch you 225 yen. Today, the dollar is valued at the 190 yen.

Malcolm Fraser, as prime minister of Australia, isn't about to let the forewarn decline of dollar or that he is disappointed President Carter's anti-inflation message — which is the most likely thing to come along is President Carter's energy bill, as likely to be effective. What prime minister of Australia will look about, see what alternative arrangements, if any, because he became prime minister with the unambiguous mandate serving the best interests of Australia, not those of the United States — and unhappily — in this regard they do not necessarily coincide.

Austerity

Mr. Fraser came to power on heels of the most disastrous political episode in recent Australian history, namely the short unhappy reign of Gough Whitlam. Mr. Fraser came to power, inflating had reached 17 percent. He has that very nearly in half by his austerity measures. He has a good to go, and it will be difficult to much further because he is saddled by some of the institutional profligacies of the Whitlam government, which are not easily repealed. Already he suffers at the polls his economic record. But he lines to criticize President Carter how much easier to say — as id — that it would be "impudent" for him to instruct the U.S. government on how to write its economic policies.

There is a thing here called governor general. He is appointed by the queen of England, and is representative. He is, however, whoever the prime minister tells queen to appoint. Charlie McCthy was never planned to be completely the creature of Ed Bergen than Sir John Kerr, the creature of Gough Whitlam. But governor general has formal law powers, and at 1:10 p.m. on N 11, 1975, he used those powers to dismiss Mr. Whitlam and appoint Mr. Fraser as prime minister. Hours later, the Parliament was convened, and Mr. Fraser was sworn in. Mr. Fraser dissolved the Parliament. At the election one month later, voters brought Mr. Fraser's government in by a landslide, retroactively validating the judgment of governor general, whose aides has not been seen in the Commonwealth since William IV of Lord Melbourne. But Malcolm Fraser, having won now two elections, does not sink about like constitutionally bastard. He is, though, worried about the U.S. dollar. Discreetly.

Said First in 163 Years

Bonn Fraternity Allows Women to Join

By David Minthorn
BONN, Nov. 6 (AP) — Four women students have entered an elitist domain of German males by moving into a fraternity house at the University of Bonn. The four claim to be the first women permitted to join a fraternity of the Burschenschaft movement since it was founded by students 163 years ago to promote German unity.

Science Panel In U.S. Warns On Saccharin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP) — The National Academy of Sciences has concluded that saccharin must be viewed as a potential cause of cancer in humans, not only because it is a weak cancer-causing agent itself but because it promotes the cancer-causing activity of other substances.

The scientific body, which undertook its review of the popular sugar substitute at the request of Congress, expressed concern that one-third of children under 10 are saccharin users and may be subjected to the greatest risk.

The committee concluded that further laboratory studies to establish the cancer-causing potential of saccharin are not needed under existing law. It added that scientists have not yet learned how to accurately predict, on the basis of animal studies, just how dangerous specific carcinogens are to humans.

Studies with laboratory rats show that saccharin is a carcinogen of low potency when compared to other known cancer-causing agents, it said, but added that saccharin's possible action as a promoter of cancer may be more important.

The panel did not make any recommendations about what action the government should take regarding saccharin — the last artificial sweetener allowed on the U.S. market. Its findings tended to bolster the Food and Drug Administration, which sought to ban saccharin in the spring of 1977 before Congress stepped in and declared an 18-month moratorium pending further study.

Cheruska's new actives. "But it does show our group is attuned to the changing times."

"Our alumni were skeptical at first, but now most of them are in favor of us," the 21-year-old law student said.

By allowing women to enter a ritual-bound world where many fraternity men still duel with razor-sharp sabers to earn scars of courage, Burschenschaft Cheruska has earned the contempt of conservative rival houses. "We laugh at them. They've turned into a club. They only took women because not enough men wanted to join," scoffed Werner Reinartz of the Burschenschaft Neo-Germania, one of 20 dueling fraternities at Bonn University.

Cheruska, one of the 20 non-dueling fraternities at the school, is unperturbed by its critics. "Our policies are liberal and open-minded," said Delf Dutz, 21, one of the 10 men actives. "Most of the other fraternities are stuck in a conservative rut."

Membership was opened to women last year. Miss Metzger and another law student, Susanne Nercklein, became the first pledges or foxes. Two other women joined this year.

"I joined because I want to have contacts with a cross section of students and graduates, not just those in my own age group and major," Miss Nercklein said.

There are no sororities or women's living clubs at Bonn or

other West German universities, even though one-third of the 900,000 students are women.

The men and women of Cheruska share living and study rooms and a kitchen at the old-fashioned fraternity house near the campus. Sleeping quarters and bathrooms are segregated by sex.

Although they reject dueling, the members follow other traditional customs such as staging ritualized evenings of beer-drinking and patriotic singing in their caps and sashes with the 130 alumni who subsidize the house. The alumni network also provides patronage for the actives when they graduate and begin their professional careers.

"The brothers at the controls of the economy are bound by their bond for life vows to help young graduates get jobs and promotions," said Stern magazine, citing one major reason for a recent resurgence of West German fraternities. Fraternity membership declined during campus political turmoil of the late 1960s, when leftists accused them of being elitist remnants of Prussian militarism.

The West German houses claim 45,000 actives and 200,000 alumni, but the groups are split over the practice of dueling.

At Bonn University, Burschenschaft Neo-Germania is trying to promote interfraternity activities to improve the public image. It sponsors a beer fest in downtown Bonn each summer, with profits going to an old peoples' fund.

But a group of Roman Catholic fraternities is boycotting the council's activities in protest of the dueling and drinking bouts staged by some groups.

"Some of our Old Boys refuse to even sit at the same table with the duellers," an emissary from a Catholic fraternity told a fraternity council session last week.

Mr. Reinartz, Neo-Germania president and a 26-year-old political science major, is unmarked from his two duels. He described the practice as an "enjoyable sideline" and insisted that "comradeship is the most important thing for us."

Although Neo-Germania has no intention of recruiting women members, he claimed that women are fully integrated into the society. "They are welcome at our dances and discussion evenings."

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LADIES BY CARTLOAD — Women in folk costumes ride in a painted cart Sunday at Benediktbeuern, in the Bavarian Alps, for the feast of Saint Leonhard, patron of livestock.

6-Month Space Stay Seen as Soviet Aim

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP) — The record of almost 140 days that two Soviet cosmonauts spent in space has convinced U.S. experts that the Russians will try to keep cosmonauts in orbit for six months sometime next year.

"They've said all along their goal is to keep stepping up their stay time in space," said a leading Capitol Hill authority on the Soviet space program, Dr. Charles Shelton of the Library of Congress.

"There's no reason to think they won't aim for six months."

Of more interest to U.S. space officials than endurance time is the purpose behind it.

"There are some people who think the Soviets are preparing for something big, like a space station or sending men to Mars," a highly placed source in the Carter administration said. "It won't happen next week or even next year but why would you keep men up there that long if you didn't have something in the works? It puzzles us."

Plans for Large Station
Most U.S. space-watchers think that the Russians are developing plans to orbit a large space station, much bigger than the 20-ton Salyut the cosmonauts have visited and larger even than 85-ton Skylab the United States put into orbit five years ago.

The Russians do not have the rocket power to launch a large space station into orbit intact; but could place four or five big structures in similar orbits to be assembled into a space station.

The Russians have said that they plan to orbit space stations that will be manned for long periods by the same crew, rather than visited every few months by different crews. They have said that it is not economical to revisit the same space station four or five times a year.

They also have said that they

would like to send men to Mars, a trip that could take a year. Soviet space officials have no timetable for a manned Mars excursion but earlier this year announced that they had tested a closed life-support system to keep men alive in deep space for as long as a year.

Brown in Seoul
To Activate Unit
SEOUL, Nov. 6 (AP) — Secretary of Defense Harold Brown arrived today for a three-day visit to inaugurate a U.S.-South Korean Combined Forces Command, a security step related to the withdrawal of U.S. ground combat troops.

Mr. Brown said in an arrival statement that the activation of the joint command "is a most significant step and further evidence that the United States will honor its security commitment to the Republic of Korea."

He said that it "demonstrates the capability and the resolve of our two nations to preserve defenses adequate to deter aggression against the Republic of Korea and to contribute to peace and stability in Northeast Asia."

He also has said that they

facturing standards further enhance the excellence of its basic design.

For all its striking good looks, the Senator's exterior shape is a product more of the wind tunnel than of the styling studio. Scrupulous attention to the laws of aerodynamics account for its uncanny combination of extremely high performance and excellent economy of operation. This same kind of functionalism is manifested in the very large amounts of interior space and luggage capacity contained within the Senator's compact exterior dimensions. The level of comfort for driver and passenger alike will exceed your highest expectations.

Senator's precise, neutral handling is a product of a totally new suspension system based on McPherson struts at the front and fully independent axle with double trailing links at the rear.

The interaction of this suspension system with the Senator's free revving, high performance 6 cylinder engines has resulted in a truly state of the art automobile that is more than capable of meeting even the most rigorous demands of contemporary driving.

It is easy to voice the maxim that form must follow function. The design of the new Senator truly embodies that principle. You can test drive this exclusive new automobile at Opel dealers throughout Europe soon.

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Due to Chinese Test in '76

Radioactive Fallout Rises For First Time in 4 Years

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP) — The first increase in worldwide radioactive fallout in four years took place last year, triggered by the biggest atmospheric test explosion ever conducted by the Chinese.

The Chinese test was on Nov. 17, 1976, and at 4 megatons was bigger by at least 1 megaton than any other atomic test conducted by that nation. The radioactive debris from the November test did not begin to fall out of the atmosphere until April, 1977, but occurred in such large quantities that it produced for all of last year the greatest amount of fallout since 1974.

These facts were reported by the Environmental Measurements Laboratory of the U.S. Department of Energy, which is charged by law with measuring worldwide fallout of radioactive strontium and cesium from nuclear weapons tests.

In sampling 28 sites in the Southern Hemisphere and 47 in the northern half of the globe, the laboratory calculated that the Chinese test produced as much as 95 percent of the strontium-90 that fell out of the air with last year's rainfall.

Had Been Declining
Not a health hazard by itself since it was spread out over the entire globe during almost a full year, the amount of radioactive fallout is nonetheless significant because it marks the first increase in four years. Radioactive debris from atomic tests had been declining since 1974.

Radioactive strontium emits beta rays, which are weak forms of radiation but which get tied up in pasture grass and absorbed by cows and passed on in their milk. Strontium is a very persistent form of radiation, with an active half-life of 28½ years.

The laboratory is only now calculating how much radioactive cesium-137 fell on the earth from the Chinese test, but EML scientist Herbert Feely said that the cesium fallout is almost always 1½ times as much as the strontium fallout.

Cesium is not absorbed in the food chain the way strontium is, but it emits gamma rays, the most penetrating form of radiation. Cesium also has a long half-life, 30½ years.

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years. Whatever radioactive cesium falls out of the atmosphere increases what scientists call the "background radiation" that the earth lives with year after year.

The laboratory said that fallout for this year would probably be less than last year, though not by a great margin.

France Studying Charges Against Vichy Minister

PARIS, Nov. 6 (AP) — French prosecutors are investigating possible charges against a Nazi collaborator whose anti-Semitic remarks have touched off a public controversy.

Louis Darquier de Pellepoix, 80, self-exiled in Spain, was quoted in the Oct. 29 edition of the news magazine L'Express as saying "only lice were gassed at Auschwitz."

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing admonished the magazine, other politicians expressed outrage and prosecutors were told to study the possibilities of extraditing Darquier, who was sentenced to death in absentia after the war.

Darquier, who was commissioner for Jewish affairs in the Vichy government which collaborated with the Nazis, denied the interview. "The Jews are like that, they're ready to do anything for publicity," he said.

He also denied charges that he sent 75,000 Jews to Nazi concentration camps and said that the Germans used gas chambers only to delouse prisoners before internment.

Pacific Quake Reported
GOLDEN, Colo., Nov. 6 (AP) — A second major earthquake in two days was reported to have occurred at sea off the Solomon Islands yesterday, the U.S. Geological Survey said. There was no immediate report of damage, but a tidal wave watch for was issued for Hawaii.

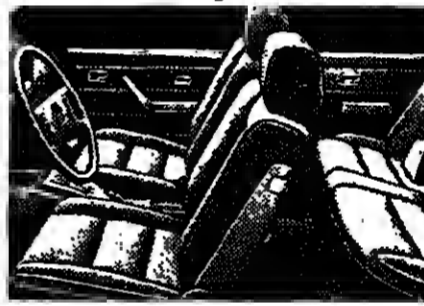
Senator.
The small circle
of exclusive automobiles
has just grown a little.

The new Senator is one of the most advanced automobiles in the international high car class. It provides maximum comfort and safety while delivering a remarkably high level of performance. Germanic attention to detail and especially stringent manufacturing standards further enhance the excellence of its basic design.



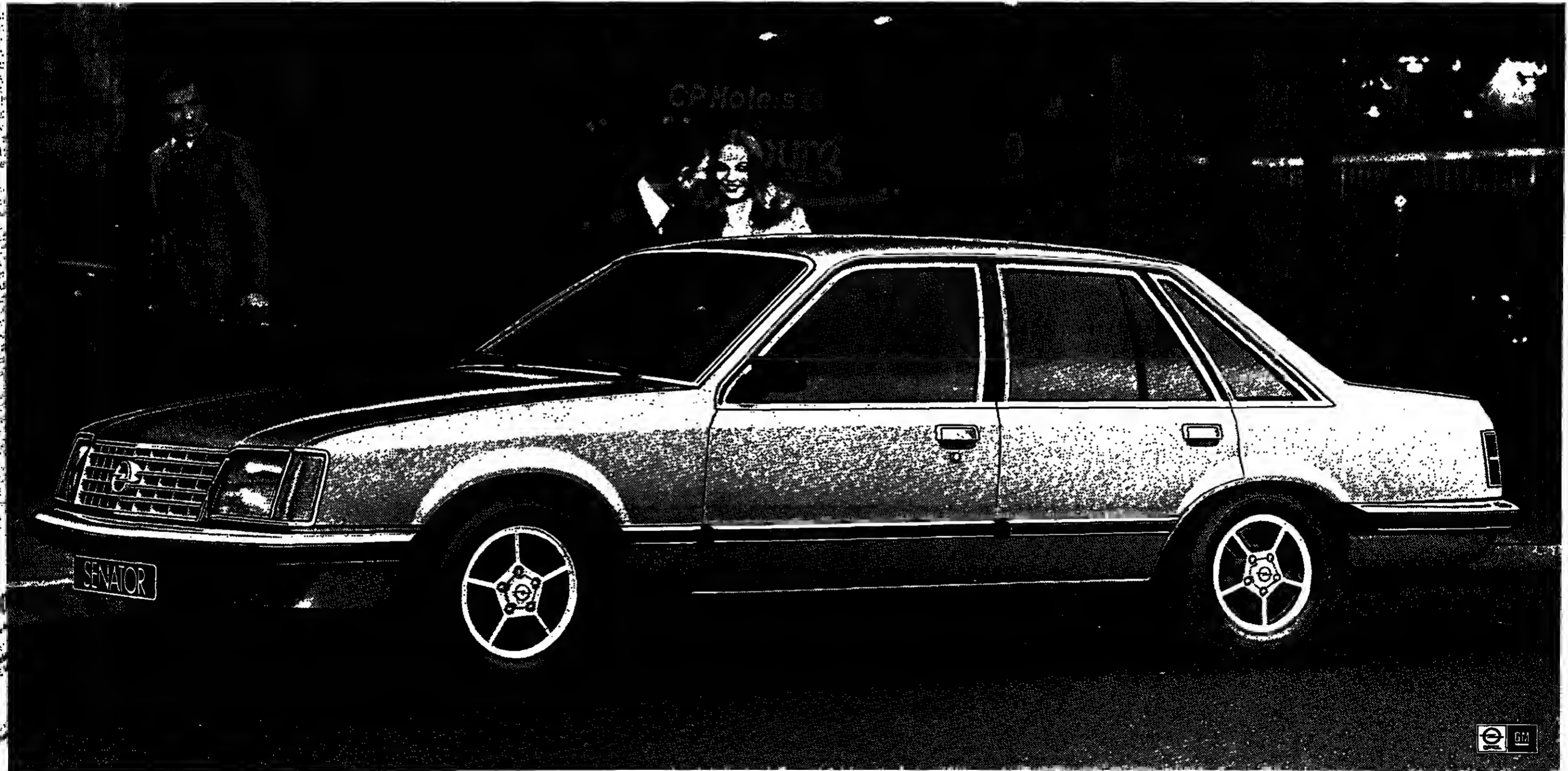
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Auctions

Yehudi Menuhin to Sell 3 of His Violins

By Soren Melikian
LONDON, Nov. 6 (IHT) — Wednesday evening at 9, Sotheby's will sell three of Yehudi Menuhin's 18th-century violins, including his finest, an instrument made by Giuseppe Guarneri of Cremona in 1739.

Is the greatest living violinist contemplating retirement? One is reassured he isn't, so one wonders what these centuries-old instruments mean to him and why he wants to part with them.

There is an Henry Jamesian manner about Menuhin. His American brisquiness is tempered by old-world courtesy: he expresses himself concisely, with the swift elegance one imagines James had. Menuhin holds honorary degrees from 11 British universities, and he is a Knight of the British Empire. But he is prone to doing non-establishment things: He went to India in the early '50s, for example, and raised \$74,000 for the Famine Fund; he gave concerts for the United Nations with Ravi Shankar playing the sitar.



Yehudi Menuhin with 1739 Guarneri.

So Menuhin could take an unorthodox view of the instruments of his own art. He readily acknowledges, for instance, that an 18th-century violin is as much an object d'art as an instrument. "A violin by one of the great makers is like a glorious piece of furniture. But it has a voice in addition."

An Italian violin of the early 1700s, he continues, is about the finest instrument a musician can

characteristics," says Menuhin. "The Strad has an aristocratic nature, it is so pure and perfect. The Guarneri is more earthy."

Even violins by the same maker have perceptible differences — "it is like the inflection of a voice." No contemporary instrument manages to render the same sounds. "One plays it in the same way, but it does not always give as much in return."

And what, then, of this voluntary parting with irreplaceable companions? Menuhin is selling two Guarneris (the other was made in 1703) as well as a 1770 Antonio Gagliani. He explains reflectively, as if discussing it again with himself: "I don't want to be a collector. I don't want to hoard. I thought it would be a good thing to release two or three pieces," meaning he's hanging onto another recently-acquired Guarneri.

There is to some extent a technical justification. Instruments must be left to rest once in a while. "It is nice to release the tension, to lower the pitch of the strings or even take them off completely."

Wistful

Menuhin's 1739 Guarneri had been out of circulation for 75 years when he acquired it in 1972; he used it continually, and now it can be laid aside for a while before being played by new hands. Who will pay the price (Sotheby's is talking about upwards of \$100,000)? Menuhin is wistful: "I hope it will be someone who will look after the instrument. You would be surprised to see how some violinists treat theirs."

The 1739 Guarneri is in remarkable condition — could one hope to play any better-preserved instrument? Yes indeed: "There is a Stradivarius at Oxford called the Messiah. It has never been touched. The varnish is in pristine condition. But it would not be enough to just try it once. You would have to play it for some time to get its sound right — an 18th-century sound in timbre that no one has ever heard."

Fashion

The Leather Look

By Hete Dorsey

LONDON, Nov. 6 (IHT) — Despite steady resistance from retailers, leather is the strongest up-and-coming fashion around, both on and off the runways.

Merchants tend to shy away from leather because they claim it

does not sell. Too expensive, they say. But clearly the streets of Paris, London and New York are full of leather-clad people.

Nowhere is this as pronounced as here, the reason being that leather — slick, shiny, aggressive and masculine, with strong, sexy overtones — is an aftermath of the punk movement that started here. But like jeans, leather, especially leather blouses, has been adopted by international youth, all motorcycle-mad and for whom the fashion was, basically, a need for sturdy garments.

Far From Macho

London designers have a lot of leather in their collections but theirs is a long way off the macho look one meets on King's Road.

John Bates embroiders his chic, swirling, black leather coats with multicolor silk birds. And a newcomer by the name of Carole Lee is doing wild things with leather — including a mermaid suit with scales and fins down the sleeves.

The big change in leather fashion is that it concerns leather only. Soft, cuddly suede is out. And leather is not just limited to a few items — a blouse here or boots there. The new thing is now to have the whole look, complete with broad, massive shoulders.



Carole Lee's mermaid suit.



Embroidered leather coat by John Bates.

Show Business

Bubbling Vivian Reed: 'Shining a Little Brighter'

By Norma Snow

PARIS, Nov. 6 (IHT) — If Paris's reputation for showcasing United States talent and sending them back as stars holds true, then Vivian Reed has got it made. Virtually every review of "Bubbling Brown Sugar" had nothing but cheers for her performance. But

while her onstage role gives the multi-talented comedienne a chance to show all her stuff, a more serious side emerges across a table in the noisy dining room of the Hotel Madeline Palace. And that side of the lady reveals the drive that has propelled her toward success and fame.

She is charming and likeable, although it is hard to see why Vincente Carrall, the director of "Don't Bother Me I Can't Cope," once told her, "Vivian, don't expect to make friends. It may start out that way but it won't end like that."

Any beautiful, ambitious, rising young star is bound to run a collision course with envy. Miss Reed is an integral part of the show, yet she's not — something about her makes her a person apart from the rest of the cast. It is star presence, and she projects it onstage and off.

"I've worked hard on my craft. I've put in a lot of blood and sweat, and there have been a lot of disappointments. But as a woman, one has to be a strong individual to be able to cope with success. In any show, somebody is bound to come out shining a little brighter."

'On the Spot'

In 1969, while she was still a classical-voice student at Juilliard, she made the change to pop after a chance outing to a Harlem club called Pauline's Interlude. "It was the sort of club where you could just get up and sing, so I did. I sang something classical, then I sang the only two pop songs I knew. I saw how people responded to me, and I liked their reaction. I was underage at the time, but the manager didn't know. He hired me on the spot."

She stayed for seven months, before switching over to pop for good a year or so later. She accepted a contract with Epic records. "It was easy to make the change, because I had a gospel background that came from singing in a little Baptist church in Pittsburgh, where I was born and raised. But my voice really went through some changes, like chronic hoarseness for four or five years before it finally settled into what it was going to do. I was very good in classical music, but I have no regrets. The training has put me a step ahead of a lot of other people. I've never wanted to go back to the classics. I'm very happy with what I'm doing."

Last year, she did a special show for Prince Rainier and Princess Grace of Monaco; she's worked with Frank Sinatra and Mike Douglas in Las Vegas, done TV specials in Europe and the United States and starred on Broadway; she has a current U.S. hit in an album called "Vivian Reed, Another Side."

There is talk of her co-starring in a film with Richard Pryor. "When we opened in California, lots of scripts were sent to me, but they were all exploitative of women in

general, and I'm just not interested in following that tack. First of all, if I did something about dope or prostitution, my mother would kill me." She laughs. "Acting seriously is something I haven't done, and that would probably be the one thing that could excite me right now. It would be a challenge to do a straight role without the benefit of music, but I'm talking about a good, classy film."

Miss Reed gave her last performance in "Bubbling Brown Sugar" yesterday; her replacement is Helen Geizer, from the London cast, whose first performance is tomorrow.

"The critics and the audiences here have been so fantastic, and I really hate to leave," says Reed, "but others can do the part and there are other sides to my career. The album taking off like it has is leading my professional life in a whole different direction." So back to the States it is — touring, concerts, clubs, television and, with the right script, movies.



Vivian Reed

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President

American College of Switzerland
Leysin, Canton Vaud, Switzerland

Nominations and applications are invited for the position of President of the American College of Switzerland.

Founded in 1963, ACS is an independent, non-profit, four-year liberal arts college of approximately 250 students located in one of the most beautiful settings in the world. About 25% of the students are American, the balance consisting of over forty different nationalities. The College is noted for its innovative programs, as well as the outstanding international faculty and student group which makes the College community itself a living seminar. Initially a proprietary institution, its reputation for quality education is such that its credits have been readily transferable toward advanced degrees in the finest colleges and universities in the United States. In June of 1976 ACS became non-profit, officially chartered and fully recognized by the State of Delaware as a four-year American college authorized to grant A.A., A.S., B.A. and B.S. degrees. The College was then for the first time able to apply to the Middle States Association for accreditation and was provisionally accepted without difficulty; our reasonable expectations are that full accreditation will be received according to schedule sometime during the 1979/80 academic year.

Candidates should have presidential and teaching experience, with earned doctorate and outstanding academic credentials. Business, fund raising and public relations experience and/or aptitude are also important. American candidates familiar with Europe and fluent in French are preferred. Candidates must possess the social and communication skills required to interpret the goals and needs of the College to its constituencies, and to relate to non-constituency relationships such as foundations, etc. American candidates must have the ability to adjust to being the President of an American college in a foreign country, with faculty and students of many nationalities. Candidates must be interested in making a home in this small Swiss college community, with a long-term commitment to the position of President.

The daily academic and operating affairs of the College are presently in the hands of the Academic Dean, who is now also Acting President and will remain in a strong number two position. This will make it possible to free the new President to concentrate on strengthening and developing the College to its maximum potential. It is anticipated that external relations, student recruitment, fund raising and relating to the U.S. academic scene will be priorities in the presidential function. The President will be responsible for prudent fiscal management, reporting to the American Board of Trustees. The President will also be responsible for maintaining the well established traditions of the College and building its reputation for innovative programs and leadership in education.

Candidates are being considered to take office for the academic year 1979/80. However, since the present Academic Dean is functioning as Acting President, the timing is flexible. The main objective is to get the right person for a new phase of growth and strengthening of the College.

Nominations and applications must be accompanied by a current resume and references. They should be addressed to:
Mr. Vernon E. Alden, 27th Floor
Federal Reserve Plaza
600 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02106.

Duplicate material will be appreciated, as one set will be sent to a Faculty Search Committee in Switzerland.

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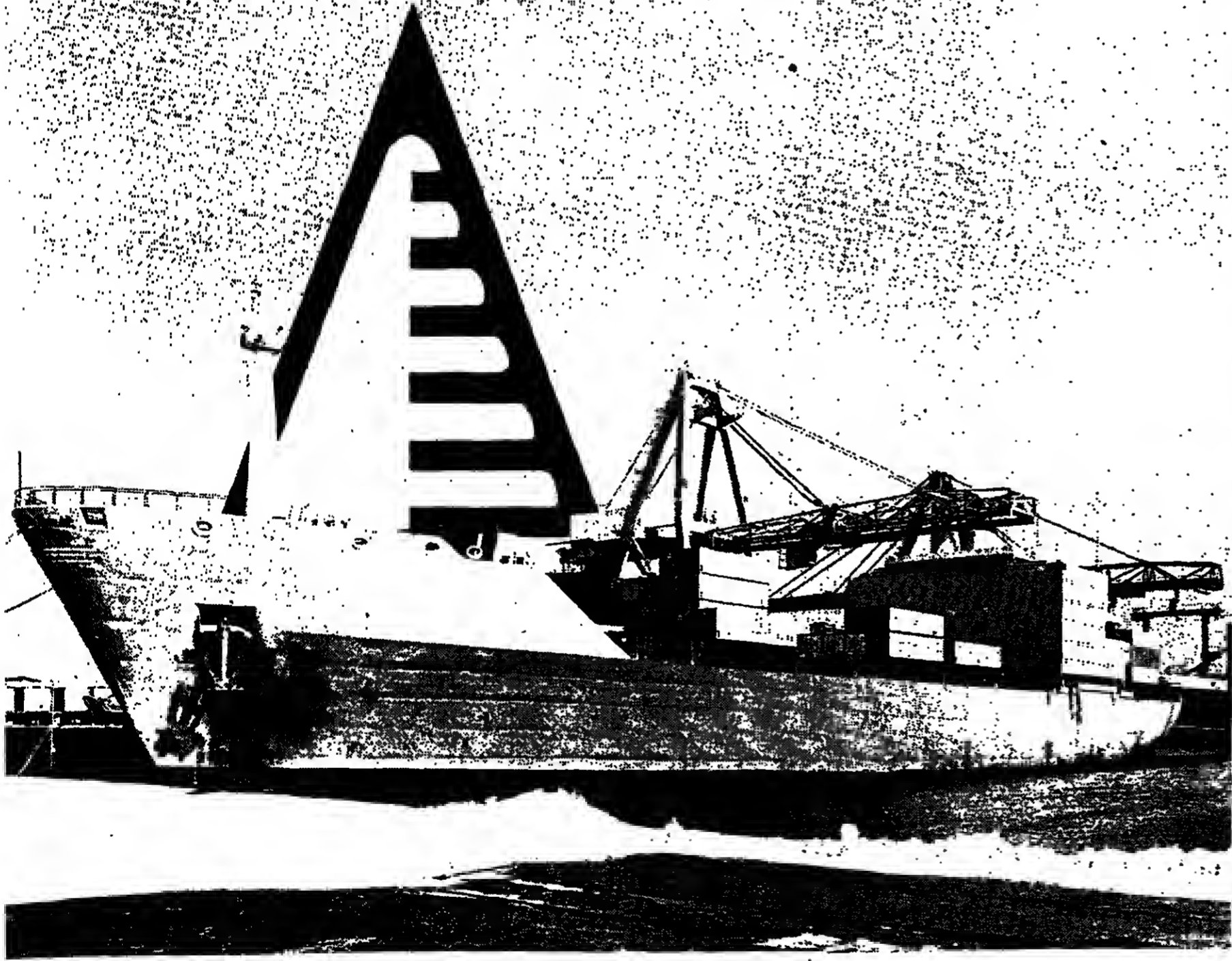
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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds

Amex 4-7-82	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Asiatic 7-8-82	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Australia 3-9-82	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Australia 4-9-82	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Banque 7-8-82	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
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Can 12-8-89	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Can 1-9-89	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Can 2-9-89	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Can 3-9-89	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2				

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										
High Low Div. in 2 Yds. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										High Low Div. in 2 Yds. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
A—E										A—E										
74 AAP	28	38	7	3	104	18	10	—	—	134 Lyncorp	18	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
74 AAR	28	38	7	3	104	18	10	—	—	134 Lyncorp	18	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
74 AAC	28	38	7	3	104	18	10	—	—	134 Lyncorp	18	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
74 AAD	28	38	7	3	104	18	10	—	—	134 Lyncorp	18	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
74 AAE	28	38	7	3	104	18	10	—	—	134 Lyncorp	18	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
74 AAF	28	38	7	3	104	18	10	—	—	134 Lyncorp	18	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
74 AAG	28	38	7	3	104	18	10	—	—	134 Lyncorp	18	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
74 AAH	28	38	7	3	104	18	10	—	—	134 Lyncorp	18	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
74 AAI	28	38	7	3	104	18	10	—	—	134 Lyncorp	18	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
74 AAJ	28	38	7	3	104	18	10	—	—	134 Lyncorp	18	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
74 AAK	28	38	7	3	104	18	10	—	—	134 Lyncorp	18	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
74 AAL	28	38	7	3	104	18	10	—	—	134 Lyncorp	18	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
74 AAM	28	38	7	3	104	18	10	—	—	134 Lyncorp	18	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
74 AAN	28	38	7	3	104	18	10	—	—	134 Lyncorp	18	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
74 AAO	28	38	7	3	104	18	10	—	—	134 Lyncorp	18	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
74 AAP	28	38	7	3	104	18	10	—	—	134 Lyncorp	18	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
74 AAR	28	38	7	3	104	18	10	—	—	134 Lyncorp	18	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
74 AAC	28	38	7	3	104	18	10	—	—	134 Lyncorp	18	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
74 AAD	28	38	7	3	104	18	10	—	—	134 Lyncorp	18	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
74 AAE	28	38	7	3	104	18	10	—	—	134 Lyncorp	18	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
74 AAF	28	38	7	3	104	18	10	—	—	134 Lyncorp	18	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
74 AAG	28	38	7	3	104	18	10	—	—	134 Lyncorp	18	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
74 AAH	28	38	7	3	104	18	10	—	—	134 Lyncorp	18	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
74 AAI	28	38	7	3	104	18	10													

[illegible][illegible]

Montreal Stocks
Closing Prices Nov. 6, 1978

quotations in Canadian cents.
All quotes cents unless marked 2

	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
1000 Algonia St	32 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	
900 Alouette	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	1/2
2200 Bim Mont	254	234	234	1/2
3225 Basic Res	405	395	400	+1
200 Can Com	148 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	
2200 Can Nat A	111	109	109	1/2
900 FCA Int	305	300	300	—1
350 Mutl Trst	32 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	1/2
350 Power Co	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	—1/2
430 Price Co	23	23	23	
100 Roll and A	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	1/2
1755 Royal Bk	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	1/2
1027 Roy Tr A	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	1/2
2145 Steinbrg A	22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)				
Bank	Nov.	Feb.	May	
210	340.-400.	---	---	---
220	---	8.25-9.25	---	---
225	---	5.75-6.75	---	---
230	---	4.25-5.25	---	---
235	---	---	9.00-10.00	---

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
 1, Quai de Mont-Blanc
 CH-1201 Geneva 1, Switzerland
 Tel. 31 25 60 - Telex 28 385

OF ART

Dolphins Overcome the Cowboys, 23-16, Jets Upset Broncos, 31-28, on Long Pass

Griese Leads Early Scoring

MIAMI, Nov. 6 (UPI) — Bob Griese guided the Miami Dolphins to a 23-16 victory over the Dallas Cowboys in the first game of the NFL season yesterday.

The Dolphins controlled the game until the fourth quarter when the Cowboys drove 64 yards on seven plays moving within a touchdown on Roger Staubach's 9-yard scoring pass to Billy Joe DuPree.

Dallas threatened again, taking a short Miami punt on the Dolphin 46 with just over two minutes to go, but when Staubach completed another pass to DuPree, he fumbled when he was hit by Tim Foley. Norris Thomas picked the ball up and returned it nine yards to the Dolphin 42, preserving the victory.

The Dolphins scored their two touchdowns within four minutes of the first quarter on 1-yard plunges by Norm Bulaich and Delvin Wilkins. Gary Yegorhian added a 45-yard field goal in the second quarter, and kicked field goals of 23 yards in the second quarter and 33 yards in the final period.

Before Staubach's scoring pass, Dallas had stayed within reach on Rafael Septien field goals of 29, 39 and 24 yards.

Rams 26, Buccaneers 23

At Los Angeles, Frank Corral kicked a 27-yard field goal, his fourth of the game, with three seconds left to give the heavily favored Los Angeles Rams a 26-23 victory over the Tampa Bay Buccaneers.

Corral kicked the game-winning field goal after Tampa Bay scored on a 23-yard pass from Mike Rae to John McKay Jr. to tie the game at 23-23 with 47 seconds left.

Tampa Bay lost its starting quarterback, rookie Doug Williams, in the opening quarter with a fractured jaw when he was hit by linebacker Jim Youngblood on a pass play. Rae, Williams' replacement, was intercepted three times, fumbled once and was sacked eight times for 70 yards.

Williams had to have his broken jaw wired shut today and will miss action for at least weeks. "I'll have to see after that," said coach John McKay. "He may be able to play within two weeks, except for the problem with a quarterback calling signals with his jaw wired shut. We would have to see how well he could do that."

Williams, a 23-year-old rookie from Grambling, will have the wire brace on his mouth for about six weeks, a club spokesman said. McKay has credited Williams with helping turn the Bucs from "a pretender to a contender. Williams was Tampa's top draft choice this year and quickly earned the starting role — the ninth quarterback the Bucs have had.

Chargers 22, Bengals 13

At San Diego, Lydell Mitchell ran for 101 yards and the San Diego Chargers blanketed Cincinnati until the final two minutes to score a 22-13 triumph over the Bengals.

The final score did not reflect the Chargers' domination. Cincinnati did not score until the final 1 1/2 minutes — when the Bengals got two quick touchdowns, the second after recovering an onside kick.

It was the Charger defense that stood out befuddling Bengal quarterback Ken Anderson. Despite two touchdowns passes in the waning moments of the game, Anderson could manage only 11 completion in 26 attempts for 92 yards and three interceptions. Charger quarterback Dan Fouts hit 13 of 25 passes for 162 yards and a touchdown.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Points	Opp.
New England	2	0	0	.667	202	162	40	16	10
Buffalo	2	0	0	.667	202	162	40	16	10
NY Jets	2	0	0	.667	202	162	40	16	10
Baltimore	2	0	0	.667	202	162	40	16	10
NY Giants	2	0	0	.667	202	162	40	16	10
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	.667	202	162	40	16	10
Cincinnati	2	0	0	.667	202	162	40	16	10
San Diego	2	0	0	.667	202	162	40	16	10
Washington	2	0	0	.667	202	162	40	16	10
Indianapolis	2	0	0	.667	202	162	40	16	10
Atlanta	2	0	0	.667	202	162	40	16	10
Denver	2	0	0	.667	202	162	40	16	10
Kansas City	2	0	0	.667	202	162	40	16	10
San Francisco	2	0	0	.667	202	162	40	16	10

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

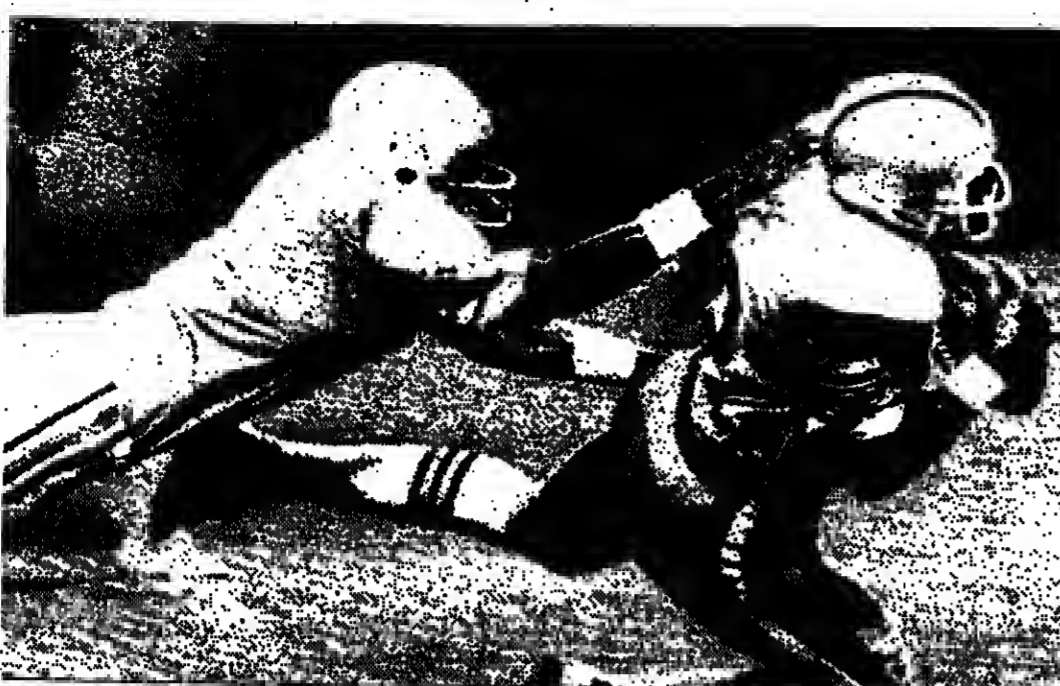
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Points	Opp.
Philadelphia	2	0	0	.667	202	162	40	16	10
NY Oilers	2	0	0	.667	202	162	40	16	10
San Francisco	2	0	0	.667	202	162	40	16	10
Los Angeles	2	0	0	.667	202	162	40	16	10
Seattle	2	0	0	.667	202	162	40	16	10
San Diego	2	0	0	.667	202	162	40	16	10
San Francisco	2	0	0	.667	202	162	40	16	10
San Francisco	2	0	0	.667	202	162	40	16	10
San Francisco	2	0	0	.667	202	162	40	16	10
San Francisco	2	0	0	.667	202	162	40	16	10

LAUREL, Md., Nov. 6 (UPI) — For a few moments during the Washington, D.C. International on Saturday, it seemed as if Steve Cauten would be able to recapture the tough that brought unheralded Johnny D. to victory in the race last year.

Riding Noble Dancer II, the fourth choice of the four U.S. entrants, Cauten shot to the lead on the 1 1/2-mile turf race, held it until the last quarter-mile and seemed to be pulling away as the field of eight headed for home.

But just then, four jockeys made a charge with four fresh horses and Noble Dancer II simply could not keep up with the pace. In the end it was Mac Diarmida who posted a head victory over Tiller to lead a 1-2-3 American sweep of the race.

"I thought he was going to win when I had a length on the turn for home," said Cauten, who had not been expected to win aboard Johnny D. either. "He finished strong but they finished stronger."



Tight end Ozzie Newsome of the Cleveland Browns takes a 47-yard pass on the Houston Oilers' two-yard line just before the tackle by defensive back Willie Alexander. Houston won, 14-10.

Exit Bobby Hull, on Ice Skates

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT) — In this era of instant scoring, it may be a trifle difficult to grasp. But when Bobby Hull retired as a hockey player the other day, these were the numbers: 1,012 goals and 988 assists in 1,623 games during 22 years on ice skates.

Only one other man in the history of professional hockey has whacked 1,000 pucks past the goal-tenders, and that's Gordie Howe, who's 11 years older than Hull. But not even Gordie Howe can match the same dashing figure as the "Golden Jet," and few athletes in any game have made the same impact on the business of sports.

Babe Ruth and his bat rescued baseball from the brink of the Chicago Black Sox scandal after the World Series of 1919. Red Grange switched from the University of Illinois to the Chicago Bears in 1925, and put pro football on the map. Joe Namath switched from the University of Alabama to the New York Jets in 1965, and put the American Football League on the map. And Muhammad Ali knocked out Sonny Liston in 1964, and led prize fighting into the age of plenty.

Back in the Old Days

You can't exactly fit Robert Marvyn Hull into this lineup of revolutionaries, but he comes close.

He got into the National Hockey League in 1957, when he was 18 years old and the league numbered only six teams. He was a superstar with the Chicago Black Hawks in 1972, when the World Hockey Association was formed with one towering attraction: himself. He was a part owner of the Winnipeg Jets and the pioneer in the explosive growth of hockey when he decided to quit skating for a living last week.

He had two crucial assets in common with Babe Ruth and Ali and the others: He had absolute star quality with international magnetism, and he was in the right place at the right time.

In Hull's case, the right place was pro hockey and the right time

was the decade of the 1970s, when sports franchises began to sprout like supermarkets. With television and the jet plane bringing sports to the customers, leagues cloned themselves into "conferences" and "divisions."

Meanwhile, the established leagues were challenged by new ones that hid for a piece of the action and that lured away many of the name players.

The NHL had already expanded under the pressure of the new money when the decade began. It went from half a dozen teams to 14, with Vancouver somehow placed in the "East" and Philadelphia somehow situated in the "West." But even that mixed-up geography became further confused when the World Hockey Association was created as a rival league with franchises scattered all over North America.

To survive, though, the association needed something more than franchises, arenas, players and television. It needed credibility. And it got it from the Winnipeg Jets signed Bobby Hull. They had to form a financial syndicate to woo him from Chicago; the Jets themselves put up \$1.75 million and the rest of the teams pooled \$1 million. He was underwritten, like a blue-chip stock, because he was essential to the entire league.

So, armed with a 10-year contract, Hull jumped — and the face of pro hockey changed radically.

None of this would have worked if Hull had not been a virtuoso performer. And he began that phase of his career in the tiny Canadian town of Point Anne on the north shore of Lake Ontario. He was one of 11 children in the family, and his sister Judy once reported that "the population of Point Anne is about 1,000 if you count the dogs — it's about 100 if you don't."

Hidden Away in School

Bobby's father was a foreman in the local cement plant and a formidable amateur hockey player. They scout players young in Canada, and Bobby was 11 years old when the Chicago Black Hawks came calling with a long-range plan. They stashed him in a boarding school 170 miles from home, paid his tuition plus \$5 a week, worked him into hockey's far-flung training program and retrieved him for the big leagues when he turned 18.

"When I came into the league," he remembers, "I could skate and I could shoot, and that's all I had to try to carry the puck by myself all the time, and you can't do that up here. I had to learn to play the game right here in the league."

He learned, all right. He got 13 goals as a rookie, 18 in his second season, 39 in his third and 50 in his fifth. He set the NHL record for most consecutive seasons with 30 or more goals (13), for most with 40 or more (eight), for most seasons with 50 or more (five) and for most three-goal games (28). Twice he was voted the league's most valuable player, and once the league's most gentlemanly player — despite a prize fighter's physique of 193 pounds and a durability that was frightening.

"He plays about 10 minutes longer in a game than anyone else," said Billy Reay, his coach with the Black Hawks.

"I treat every goalie alike," Hull explained. "I try to make them make the first move, to commit themselves, and then I'll move. When I walk in on a goalie, the holes jump out at me."

Some goaltenders used to say that Hull's shot sometimes would drop four or five inches. Sometimes it would climb or curve. Others said it traveled so fast that they rarely caught sight of the puck. Hull agreed that his best shots resembled bullets that could conceivably maim a goalie.

"But you can't let that inhibit you," he said, as though giving a clinical report. "If you do, you wouldn't be able to shoot at all."

Now, at 39, the Golden Jet skates off into that Canadian sunset. He was the best in both leagues. And whether or not he skates back again one of these days, he gave them something to remember during those long cold winters around the hockey rinks of Chicago, and around the fireplaces of ice-bound towns like Point Anne.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	GF	GA	Diff.	Points	Opp.
Atlanta	10	1	2	.833	44	34	10	22	10
NY Rangers	8	3	1	.727	46	38	8	17	10
NY Islanders	6	3	1	.667	40	37	3	13	10
Pittsburgh	5	3	1	.619	42	37	5	13	10
San Jose	5	3	1	.619	42	37	5	13	10
Chicago	5	3	1	.619	42	37	5	13	10
Vancouver	5	3	1	.619	42	37	5	13	10
Edmonton	5	3	1	.619	42	37	5	13	10
Calgary	5	3	1	.619	42	37	5	13	10

WHA Standings

WHALES CONFERENCE									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	GF	GA	Diff.	Points	Opp.
Montreal	7	4	1	.619	41	41	0	14	10
Quebec	7	4	1	.619	41	41	0	14	10
Los Angeles	6	5	0	.545	38	40	-2	12	10
San Jose	6	5	0	.545	38	40	-2	12	10
Pittsburgh	6	5	0	.545	38	40	-2	12	10
Edmonton	6	5	0	.545	38	40	-2	12	10
Calgary	6	5	0	.545	38	40	-2	12	10
San Jose	6	5	0	.545	38	40	-2	12	10
Los Angeles	6	5	0	.545	38	40	-2	12	10
Pittsburgh	6	5	0	.545	38	40	-2	12	10

WHALES CONFERENCE

San Jose, 6-5-0, .545, 38-40, -2, 12, 10

Los Angeles, 6-5-0, .545, 38-40, -2, 12, 10

Pittsburgh, 6-5-0, .545, 38-40, -2, 12, 10

Edmonton, 6-5-0, .545, 38-40, -2, 12, 10

Calgary, 6-5-0, .545, 38-40, -2, 12, 10

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Los Angeles, 6-5-0, .545, 38-40, -2, 12, 10

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